"THE NE'ER-DO-WELL"
A Selig Drama De Luxe
at
WEST END CINEMA
Charni Road.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Rex Beach's Wonder Story.
"THE NE'ER-DO-WELL"
at
WEST END CINEMA
Charni Road.

VOL. V NO. 8 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be depatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

Special opportunities are now offering for holiday trips, extending to a fortnight, to Ceylon and back.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 319,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regula intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ABAD LINE.

Steamers are despatched fortnightly to Persian Gulf Ports, calling at Bunder-Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Mohamerah. Steamers will also be despatched to Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong.

For further particulars regarding names of steamers, date of departure of the vessels and rates of freight, please apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
Shirazee Building,
15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
JOINT SERVICE
HOMEWARD

Sailing will be announced as soon as possible.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return	2nd Class Single	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	636
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	488	726
Liverpool ...	608	96	52	578
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	943	...	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons' Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
121, Esplanade Road.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out. They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in Briti East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampale
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa,
Tuticorin		Daressalam, East Africa.
Cochin	Zanzibar	

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.,

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 40,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS Rs. 5,00,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO,, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

ALL INDIA
United Insurance Co., Ltd.

Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.

The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.

AGENTS WANTED
in all Principal Cities.

M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS.,
Secretaries.

Chief Agents:
Messrs. DALVI & SONS,
31-35, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

The House that works for a REPUTATION
ONLY.

A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

P. WARUSAVITANE BROS

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.

CEYLON DEPOT,
Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street,
BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government, G. I. P. Railway, etc.,
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES COLOURED ENGLISH YARN.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms by order of Multani Goculdas Keshandas and on account and at the risk of Punjabi Vishandas Sitaram.

324 to 333 cq. to 10 Bales each 100 bundles each 5lbs Ralli Bros. yellow yarn No. 44/40 Mouse Snake coloured ticket.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
TO ANXIOUS DEPOSITORS.

Unique Opportunity to Secure Brand New Safes.

SIZES TO SUIT ALL REQUIREMENTS.

AUCTION SALE of 13 Really High Class Fire and Burglar Resisting Bent Iron "Tosh" Safes, fitted with "Tosh Special 8 Lever Locks," and Voucher and Secret Drawers.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will, under instructions, from Messrs. Tosh and Co., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a regular set of their well-known safes (Brand New), just received, consisting of the following very high class Fire and Burglar Resisting Bent Iron "Tosh" Safes fitted with "Tosh Special 8 Lever Locks," and secret contrivanced sovereign box and voucher drawer:—

1 Iron Safe 44 by 26 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 42 by 25 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 40 by 25 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 38 by 24 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 36 by 24 by 24.
2 Iron Safes 30 by 24 by24.
1 Iron Safe 28 by 22 by 22.
1 Iron Safe 26 by 21 by 18.
1 Iron Safe 24 by 20 by 18.
1 Iron Safe 22 by 18 by 18.
2 Iron Safes 18 by 15 by 15.

The above safes are on View.

NOTE.—"Tosh" is the only "Make" to meet every ingredient of the requirements of an Anxious Depositor, "Tosh" means "safety."

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE on THURSDAY, the 11th January, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of Specially Selected and Made-to-Order Household Furniture, by Well-known Makers, consisting of Dining, Drawing and Bed Room Furniture, also that of a Rare Collection of Indian Hand Carved Seasoned Blackwood, Artistic, Carved Furniture, Drawing Room Sofas and Chairs by Wimbridge, Artistic Cabinets, Roll Top Office Tables, Rich Drawing Room Book Cases, Sweet-toned Ebonized solid Iron Framed Grand Cottage Piano by "Newmeyer, Berlin," Imported by Messrs. Thomas Fox and Co., Rich Ornaments, Rich Bed Room Single and Double Almyrahs, Rich Water Colour Pictures, Free Wheel Gentleman Bicycle, Singer Hand Sewing Machine, Rich Glass and Porcelainware, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 11th January, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms (where all the furniture has been arranged for sale), specially selected and made to order household furniture, by well-known makers, consisting of dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, also that of a rare collection of Indian hand carved, seasoned blackwood, artistic, carved furniture, such as dining tables, dining chairs, mirrors, 1 large sideboards, rich silk tapestry lined drawing room sofas and chairs by Wimbridge, silk tapestry lined complete drawing room suites, rich book cases, handsome artistic cabinets, roll top office tables, sweet-toned ebonised solid iron framed grand cottage piano by "Newmeyer, Berlin," imported by Messrs. Thomas Fox and Co., rich hat stands, rich teapoys, richly made real Indian hand carved, seasoned, blackwood drawing room furniture such as centre tables, jardineer stands, revolving tables, very rich carved sofa seats, rich carved wardrobes, etc., rich bedroom single and double almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble top washing tables, rich single and double bedsteads, gentleman free-wheel bicycle, Singer hand sewing machine, rich glass and porcelainware, rich ornaments, rich water colour pictures, etc., etc.

The property of Captain Grimilton, of his Majesty's Royal Artillery gone to the Front and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th January, 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20 APOLLO STREET, FORT.
TEL. NO. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT LADY JAMSETJI ROAD, DADAR WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Bai Ratanbai, wife of Dinshaw Dhanjibhoy Nasikwalla and Dinshaw Dhunjibhoy Nasikwalla, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Bai Anpoornabai, wife of Atmaram Pandurang Amre, and in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 11th day of January, 1915, and made between the Mortgagor of the first part, Atmaram Pandurang Amre of the second part, and the said Mortgagees of the third part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1917, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, at Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 300 square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 236, New No. 1A-3903, Old Survey No. 2-273, New Survey No. 2A-1432, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 4194 (2), Street No. 555A, and bounded on or towards the North by the said Lady Jamsetji Road, on or towards the South and East by the property of Anandrao Pandurang, and on or towards the West by the property of Madhusuden Damodar, and which premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to the Vendors' Attorneys, Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, at their Office situate at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th January, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on TUESDAY the 26th instant at 4 p.m. (B.T.) sell by public auction on the premises the whole of the building materials of the following properties:—

G Ward No. 2260 (1) Street No. 370 ground floor Masonry Building used as shop and residences situate at De Lisle Road.

G Ward No. 2292 and 2293, Street Nos. 372-384 ground floor framed structure used as shops and residences situate at De Lisle Road.

G Ward No. 2285, 2-3-4 and Street No. 358A,B,C, ground floor framed structure used as shops and residences.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 9th January 1917.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at one anna throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAWAL.—Siqueira & Son.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.—Taj. Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Great Western Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Hotel Majestic.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Esplanade Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Victoria Terminus Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Byculla Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Colaba Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Church Gate Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Grant Road Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Bandra Station.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal Kalianji Trivedi.
CHINCHWAD.—Tookaram Bala Thorat.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shanker Vishnu Wagh.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HUBLI.—Dr. C. H. Deshpande.
HYDERABAD SIND.—Jethmal Thaksingh.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji Parukh.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
THANA.—Fredoon and Jamshed Iran.—Opposite Railway station.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas' (U. S. A.)

Petroleum and its Products.

KING'S BUILDINGS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosene Oil imported in cases packed in America are read for delivery:—

BRANDS		RATE.
Southern Star	150°	Rs. 7-9-0 per case
Unicorn	125°	Rs. 6-12-0 per case

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. AHMED HUSEIN & Co.

Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk.

BUSINESS NOTICES

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED

WANTED—2nd and 4th ENGINEERS for a transport. Apply HILL SON & KNOX, 61, Meadow Street, Bombay. 6589

WANTED—CAPTAIN and CHIEF OFFICER for steamer. Apply sharp stating experience and salary required to Box No. 475, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6587

EXPERIENCED LADY DOCTOR, Gold Medallist and Prize-woman, SEEKS EMPLOYMENT in any Hospital, or Dispensary. Apply Box No. 477, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6591

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—GRADUATES in Science and Persian, of any nationality, for Parsi High School, Panchgani. Boarding and lodging free to a Parsi. Apply sharp, stating qualifications, lowest terms, age etc. to Box No. 476, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6590

WANTED—For a Printing Press, competent COMPOSITORS, RULING-WALLAS, BINDERS, PRESSMEN, BOWLERS, etc., about 75 men. Good salaries to really capable men. Apply sharp to Box No. 467, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6531

VIVE LA FRANCE !

THE FRENCH ROOM, affiliated to the ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE, gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most pleasant forms, (2) practical help when they travel in France.

Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 450 volts, 660/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE—SLOTTING MACHINES Lathes Screw cutting, Machines, and machinery of every description. Send your enquiries to Box No. 1500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

WANTED—The public to know that AID TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Majumdar (3rd edition revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says, "An *excellent* dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says, "It is a useful publication." Price, Rs. 1-5. Apply to the Author, at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta. 823

TO BE LET

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 135. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 706

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "INAHO MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

6th January, 1917.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m. (S.T.)

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
"Bombay Chronicle."
Bombay, 24th August, 1916.

PUBLIC NOTICES

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

REQUIRED a few experienced Clerks. Good pay to good men. Only applications from men with Banking experience will be considered. 6592

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Rezais 300 in good condition, size 7 ft. by 5 ft. weight each 7 lbs. 4 oz. Price 1,000.

Apply O. C. DEPOT,
114th Mahrattas,
POONA.

6575

NOTICE.

ETTLINGER'S (Calcutta) SHIPPING AGENCY
ETTLINGER'S (Bombay) SHIPPING AGENCY.
ETTLINGER'S BUYING AGENCY.
KAMPTEE
(In liquidation.)

IN accordance with paragraph 24 of the Enemy Trading (winding up) Order, 1916, creditors of the above mentioned firms are hereby required to prove their debts or claims on or before the 7th day of February, 1917.

G. L. CORBETT,
Liquidator of Hostile Firms.
Central Provinces.

7th January, 1917. 6551

AGRICULTURAL & INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

JUNAGADH.

AN Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition will be opened at Junagadh on 1st February 1917, and will continue for four days. Products of all indigenous arts and industries, as well as foreign made improved implements, and machinery connected with agricultural may be exhibited.

Certificates of Merits, prizes in the shape of money prizes, gold and silver medals will be awarded to the successful exhibitors for approved exhibits.

Railway authorities have granted concessions in freight of exhibits.

Dated 6th January 1917.

KESHAVLAL O. JOSHI,
Secretary,
Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition,
Junagadh.

P. S.—The Commissioner of Customs Abkari and Excise Poona, has been requested not to levy any customs on the Exhibits that are taken back after the close of the Exhibition at Viramgam. 6586.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY,

(Including Dhrangadra Railway.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by the abovenamed Railway for the supply of Consumable Stores for a period of One Year commencing from 1st April 1917. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Re. 1.

Sealed Tenders (superscribed Tender for Consumable Stores) will be received by the Manager, Bhavnagar Railway, up to noon on Thursday the 25th January 1917, and must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 100, to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.

The accepted Tenderers will be required to make a Deposit of 10 per cent of the estimated value of Stores to be supplied. The Deposit to be returned on the completion of the contract in a satisfactory manner, and to be subject to retention, in whole or in part, to cover any failure to correctly carry out the same.

The Manager reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender, in whole or in part, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.

All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Store-keeper's Office, which can be seen at that office at Bhavnagar Para.

Bhavnagar Para, dated 5th January 1917.

S. R. IYER,
Offg. Storekeeper, Bhavnagar State Railway.

6588

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil thereto of VINAYAKA MEGHASHAM NAVALKAR, late of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, a Licensed Plumber, trading under the name and style of Thomas Black & Co. widower ..... Deceased.

PRATAPCHAND VINAYAK NAVALKAR of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant Plumber, residing at No. 1E, Khetwadi Main Road, without the Fort, the Executor named in the said Will ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-first day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,

The 21st day of December, 1916.
Messrs. NANU HORMASJI & Co.,
6585. Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913,
and
In the matter of the BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING Co., Ltd. (in liquidation.)
GIRDHARLAL HARILAL MEHTA & BHUVNESHWARGIRJI MAHESHJIRJI, liquidators of the above Co. ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition dated the 22nd day of December 1916, has been presented to his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed Petitioners for sanction, with or without modification, of the scheme referred to in the said petition submitted by Mr. Dalsukhbhai Wadilal Veerchand for taking the above Company out of liquidation and working the same and the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod has appointed Saturday the 20th day of January 1917 at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) to hear the said petition.

All Creditors and Contributories of the above Company are hereby cited to be present at the time and place aforesaid either in person or by attorney or Council and show cause, if any they have, why the said scheme should not be sanctioned by the Court with or without modification as the Court may think proper.

Dated this 3rd day of January, 1917.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for the Liquidators.
Albert Buildings,
Fort, Bombay. 6580.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PURSHOTAM VISHRAM MAWJEE and BAI VALIBAI, widow of VALLABHDAS VISHRAM and Administratrix de bonis non of the estate of CHATURBHUJ MAWJEE have contracted to sell to our client the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 540.39 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at Kalkadevi Road outside the fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 684, New No. 3139, Old survey No. 34, New survey No. 1649, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 445 and street Nos. 205, 207 to 217 Kalkadevi, C Ward No. a/1475 and street Nos. 160-164 Old Hanuman Lane and C Ward No. 1475 and Street No. 2 Old Hanuman Lane Street and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Canji Chatu on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road on or towards the North by the Old Hanuman Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Vallabhdas Jamnadas.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1916.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
6464 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE QUEEN OF BOMBAY.

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

SPLENDID & VARIED PROGRAMME.

"THE STRENGTH OF THE WEAK."

Five reel drama starring the famous and beautiful Mary Fuller. It is the story of a young girl who exchanged the promise of marriage for a good education. While at College she wrote a novel which makes her famous and she absolves herself from her bargain. How she eventually finds love and casts off her early shackle one must see the picture to discover.

"A CIRCUMSTANTIAL SCANDAL."

A man sees his wife with his friend while he himself is talking to the friend's wife. Each of the four suspect the others of intrigue, though the whole affair was an accident, and some hearty laughter is thus provided.

The latest
PATHE GAZETTE
ONLY EUROPEAN ORCHESTRA IN BOMBAY.

PRESS NOTES OF THE WEEK.

"Another good evening's entertainment. Those who visit this theatre can be assured of a pleasant two hours' amusement."—"ADVOCATE OF INIDA."

"An interesting bill which will be enjoyed thoroughly by all the patrons of the Royal Opera House."—"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Annas 8 and 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

THE
ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA.
SANDHURST ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
THE LION'S WARD.
4,500 ft.
ANIMAL DRAMA.
SATURDAY, 13th JAN. 1917.
PROTEA—Part IV
SHORTLY COMING
MYSTERY OF AL-SIN
A super Serial of 45,000 feet.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLAYHOUSE
EVERY EVENING AT 9-30 SHARP.
LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents
The World Famous British Comedienne
ADA REEVE
and London Company
TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW
NEW VARIETY PROGRAMME
ADA REEVE
in a new programme of songs from repertoire
THURSDAY, JANUARY 11th
VAUDEVILLE
and the Farcical Comedy
"ELIZA COMES TO STAY"
FRIDAY, JANUARY 12th
The Great Lancashire Comedy
"HOBSON'S CHOICE"
SATURDAY, JANUARY 13th AT 9-30
Grand Farewell Performance
To be announced later
SATURDAY, JANUARY 13th AT 6 P. M.
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE
Rs. 3 to Annas 8.
Plan at ROSE & Co.

PACKED NIGHTLY!
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF OUR
PRESENT ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
PALACE OF VARIETIES
presents the ever popular
SPANISH DANCERS and DUETISTS.
THE
MALAGAS
MALAGAS
who have created quite a sensation in Bombay during their all-brief stay in our midst.
MALAGAS
The Last word for Dances.
SIGNORITA
MALAGA
In Catchy Italian and French Songs.
MISS
ESSIE JENNINGS
ESSIE JENNINGS
The Australian favourite in a repertoire of highly pleasing Songs and Choruses.
Above will be intercepted by
A LONDON PRODUCTION.
A beautiful 3-part Drama.
THE STOLEN HEIRESS
also a
KEYSTONE COMEDY
DON'T MISS THIS WEEK'S
ALL ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
AND
Look out for THURSDAY'S GALA BILL.

THE
GREAT EASTERN CINEMA
THE ASIAN CINEMA HALL
Kalbadevi Road Tram Junction.
3 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-45, 8-15 and 10
THIS WEEK'S DRAMA
"THE DOUBLE IMAGE."
Featuring the Beautiful Pathe Star,
"STACIA NAPIERKOWSKA"
The Famous Russian Dancer,
PATHE GAZETTE
and other Comic Films.
POPULAR HALF PRICES.
Plan at the Hall.

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ASHABHAI YAGJIBHAI PATEL,
Post Karamsad,
Via Anand District Kaira.

EMPIRE AND THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

LORD SELBORNE'S PLEA.

At a meeting to promote Imperial unity, held at the Queen's Hall in the afternoon of December, 12, great satisfaction was expressed at the establishment by Mr. Lloyd George of a National Government.

The meeting had been arranged by the Imperial Mission, and a resolution was passed urging upon the Government that the Oversea Dominions should be adequately represented at any conference to discuss the terms of peace, and that after peace is signed steps should immediately be taken to secure that the voice of the Dominions should be heard on matters affecting the Empire as a whole.

Lord Desborough, who presided, said that the political situation had kept away many members of Parliament and others who had agreed to sink their political differences and attend the meeting. Ministerial duties prevented the attendance of, and a speech by, Mr. Hodge, who would take to one of the most difficult posts the confidence and hopes of by far the largest part of the Labour Party in this country. We were surprised by the war, but we ought to take every step to see that we were not surprised by peace. When peace came one of the most important matters which would concern statesmen was the absolute necessity of drawing still closer together the bonds which now happily united the Empire.

Lord Selborne, who moved the resolution, said that we were approaching the critical period of the war, and it was more than likely that next year would be the decisive year. The question at stake was whether there was to be any faith in treaties, whether small nations were to have the right to live, and whether there was to be any attempt to regulate the relation of nations by a code which would be respected. If once the nations of the world would unite to enforce the obligation of any treaty to which they had put their signatures then they would have made a great step towards the abolition of the hideous catastrophe of war. We had, he continued, a new Government at the heart of the Empire. (Cheers.) Our people here and our sister nations in the Dominions had given the King's Governments all through the war such support as no people ever gave their Governments before, and that support would be given with its fullest measure to the new Government. All that was asked from it was that it should govern and apply the whole of its strength to the resolute and effective prosecution of the war. The people of this island and the peoples of the Dominions wanted the Governments to treat them with complete confidence—never to minimise a disaster or magnify a success; that from that time they should commune as leaders of the people with the people whom they led, reminding the people of the responsibility which rested upon them for the future of liberty in the world and nerving them afresh to the greatness of their task.

Speaking of Imperial unity Lord Selborne asked if it was not possible to form a constitution for the Empire as a whole, by which the self-governing nations within it would be able to regulate in common their foreign policy and their defence. If the Empire had been organized for these purposes three years ago there would never have been this world-wide war. We had had a very narrow escape this time. He did no think it was realized how narrow. We had been saved by the heroism of our Allies and our own troops. He believed that the first battle of Ypres would one day be known as one of the decisive battles of the world. If that wonderful little old Army had not held its own against overhelming odds we might have seen Germany set up as dictator of the old world because she was and we were not organized. A third point was that while the self-governing nations of the Empire had recognised the call of liberty as one man, it was quite true that, being in the struggle, many were asking why they had not a word to say in the foreign policy which ended in the war.

Mr. H. Pace Croft, M.P., said that a great change had come over the people in the last few days. They had suddenly felta great relief. (Cheers.) He had always been bitterly opposed to Mr. Lloyd George in the past and it was an extraordinary thing that he should now find himself in the situation when his heart and his support went out to Mr. Lloyd George. It was because the new Prime Minister meant business. (Cheers.) He believed that the whole country would desire to give him every possible opportunity of working with his patriotic colleagues for a national policy.

Mr. Massey (Prime Minister of New Zealand) said that wherever he went opinion was in favour of a closer union of the Empire. The time was not far distant when the population of the Dominions would be at least equal to that of the United Kingdom, and it would be a splendid thing if the present opportnity were taken to take the young self-governing nations of the Empire into partnership and give them a voice in Imperial affairs.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 8th January 1917 was 30·718 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

WEATHER REPORT

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 7th Jan. 1917

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.189 Inch.
Temperature of Air	77.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.5 „
Dew Point	69.1 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.771 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.2 „
Maximum temperature of Air	83.2 „
Minimum do. do.	71.3 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE, E, ENE, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	98 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Docks:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	8	m 11 24	25 9	5 50	19 7
				5 10a	16 5
Tues.	9	m 0 17	28 9	6 21	19 2
		0 0a	25 11	5 42a	16 6
Wed.	10	m 0 43	28 9	6 51	18 10
		0 34a	26 1	6 13a	16 8
Thur	11	m 1 8	28 8	7 20	18 8
		1 7a	26 1	6 43a	17 0
Fri.	12	m 1 32	28 4	7 48	18 7
		1 39a	25 11	7 13a	17 8
Sat.	13	m 1 57	28 1	8 16	18 7
		2 12a	25 7	7 44a	18 5
Sun.	14	m 2 23	27 6	8 47	18 3
		2 48a	25 3	8 18a	19 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
„ 8	(Monday)	„ 7h. 13m.	„ 6h. 17m.
„ 9	(Tuesday)	„ 7h. 14m.	„ 6h. 17m.
„ 10	(Wednesday)	„ 7h. 14m.	„ 6h. 18m.
„ 11	(Thursday)	„ 7h. 14m.	„ 6h. 19m.
„ 12	(Friday)	„ 7h. 15m.	„ 6h. 20m.
„ 13	(Saturday)	„ 7h. 15m.	„ 6h. 20m.
„ 14	(Sunday)	„ 7h. 15m.	„ 6h. 21m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1916 Dec.	28th.,	2h. 1.2m. a.m.
First Quater	„	31st.,	5h. 37.2m. p.m.
Full Moon	1917 Jan.	8th.,	1h. 12.0m. „
Last Quarter	„	16th.,	5h. 12.1m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 8th January 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in in excess in upper Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Niht temperature is in defect in the northern districts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues in excess in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan—Skies are clear.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in defect at Belgaum and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry. Conditions, however, remain slightly unsettled in the south-west of the Bay of Bengal. A disturbance which has been giving rainfall in the Persian area for the past few days appears to be advancing eastwards and cloud has increased in Baluchistan.

A few showers are likely in Baluchistan and possible in the extreme south.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 8th of January 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total mt. ov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	73.1	47.4	85	0	4.41	—1.37
Do. (7th Jan.)	64.9	56.8	88	1.10	4.41	—0.22
Jask	76.1	62.9	89	0.30	1.73	—1.14
Do. (7th Jan.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th Jan.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	72.5	42.0	72	..	0	—0.84
Rawalpindi	65.8	28.7	67	..	0.23	—1.58
Lahore	69.8	35.3	80	..	0.02	—0.61
Hissar	70.7	37.3	54	..	0	..
Ambala	68.7	35.1	67	..	0	—1.05
Delhi	69.0	44.5	85	..	0	—0.76
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	71.7	43.0	49	..	0	—0.50
Saharpuri	71.0	41.2	69	..	0.01	—0.74
Jhansi	74.5	42.8	67	..	0.78	0.26
Cawnpore	70.4	41.9	82	..	2.20	1.36
Allahabad	70.7	41.4	77	..	0.51	—0.25
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	75.5	41.0	83	..	0.02	—0.17
Karachi	79.0	57.2	48	..	0	—0.26
Ajmer	72.3	42.2	67	..	0	—0.51
Jaipur	75.0	44.6	33	..	0	—0.44
Kotah	76.4	47.0	61	..	0	—1.39
Mount Abu	†	38.2	46	..	0	—9.41
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Porbandar	79.0	57.1	48	..	0	—0.15
Dwarka	72.3	59.7	78	..	0	—0.03
Veraval	80.7	65.1	69	..	0	—0.40
Rajkot	84.4	51.3	35	..	0	—0.28
Bhavnagar Fort	87.8	55.0	63	..	0	—0.32
Surat	88.8	60.7	58	..	0	—0.19
Ahmedabad	87.4	52.0	41	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	86.7	51.8	54	..	0	—0.20
Neemuch	79.0	51.1	48	..	0	—0.38
Indore	81.7	51.3	72	..	0.66	0.27
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jabbulpore	75.3	48.5	67	..	2.76	1.79
Saugor	75.2	50.4	69	..	0.82	—0.82
Hoshangabad	80.1	50.8	63	..	1.49	0.49
Chanda w	85.8	57.2	62	..	1.66	0.21
Akola	86.2	56.5	60	..	2.66	1.39
Amraoti	83.3	60.5	59	..	0.46	—0.65
Nagpur	81.6	59.4	69	..	2.05	1.14
Chanda	83.5	54.8	80	..	0.69	—0.65
Raipur	78.2	53.9	67	..	2.36	1.93
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.2	69.7	85	..	0.79	0.26
Ratnagiri	87.3	66.9	47	..	7.26	6.66
Marmugao	82.0	67.8	70	..	3.98	3.84
Karwar	87 0	67.0	74	..	8.46	6.54
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.5	56.5	54	..	1.33	0.80
Ahmednagar	84.7	53.9	59	..	0.66	—0.35
Poona	83	65.1	67	..	1.91	0.86
Sholapur	84.5	57.2	57	..	8.28	8.85
Bijapur	82.2	57.8	53	..	9.47	8.25
Belgaum	78.1	65.7	63	..	10.67	8.83
Aurangabad	84.2	54.4	52	..	6.77	—0.06
Nizamabad(Indur)	83.6	56.8	64	..	1.36	0.59
Hyderabad	79.4	55.1	83	..	2.44	1.36
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.8	68.4	70	..	4.75	1.44
Calicut	85.6	70.0	77	..	5.70	—0.25
Cochin	89.9	70.7	66	..	4.62	—3.54
Colombo	87.4	72.9	84	..	10.07	—3.50
AREAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.3	62.0	77	..	10.85	4.73
Bellary	83.3	57.7	62	..	2.17	0.07
Cuddapah	84.0	61.4	70	..	3.40	—1.01
Madras	88.5	71.6	65	..	18.06	—1.38
Bangalore	76.8	58.7	67	..	10.14	6.72
Coimbatore	79.4	63.6	77	..	5.76	1.19
Trichinopoly	81.1	67.6	77	..	2.88	—4.92
Negapatam	84.1	72.2	83	..	12.48	—14.94

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Gours' Transfer of Property. Vol. I. 1915	12	0
Gours' Transfer of Property, Vol. II. 1916	15	0
Gours' Transfer of Property, Vol. III. 1916	10	0
Gours' Transfer of Property, 3 Vols. together	35	0
Lyon's Medical Jurisprudence by Waddell	20	0
Trevelyan's Hindu Law, as Administered in British India	20	0
Woodroffe and Amir Ali's Law of Evidence 1915	18	0
Donogh's Indian Stamp Act 1915	9	0
Donogh's Land Acquisition and Compensation 1916	10	0
Theobald's Law of Wills	26	4
Gale on Easements 1916	18	12
Broom's Legal Maxims	22	8
Key and Elphinstone's Precedents in Conveyancing 2 Vols.	63	0
Khandekar's Indian Criminal Court Manual. 2 Vols. 1915/16	6	0
Holmwood's Law and Practice of Registration in India	7	8
Woodroffe's Law of Injunction 1914, 1914	12	0
Mulla's Civil Procedure, Practitioner's Edn. 1916	11	0
Mulla's Hindu Law, 1915	6	0
Snell's Principles of Equity. 1915	15	12
Smith's Practical Exposition of the Principles of Equity. 1914	15	12
Scrutton's Charterparties and Bills of Lading. 1914	15	8
THE ONLY COMPLETE DIGEST OF ENGLISH CASE LAW. THE DECENNIAL DIGEST & THE DIGEST OF CASES, OVERRULED. 24 Vols. Offered at	350	0
Maxwell's Interpretation of Statute	18	12
Campbell's Law of Land Acquisition with a Supplement	9	0
Kerr on Injunctions, 1914	26	4
Statute Law relating to Marriage and Divorce in British India	12	0
Ratanlal's Law of Crimes, 1915	10	0
Mulla's Mohammaden Law	4	0
Ghosh's Indian Limitation Act	5	8
Chaudhuri's Law of Consideration and Compromise in British India	3	8

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, Jan. 6th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	8,351,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	322,000
East Indian " "	234,000
American " "	4,923,000
Other "	67,000
Total Sales	39,000
East Indian Sales	2,000
Total Speculation	4,000
" Export	2,000
East Indian Export	...
" " Stock	38,000
" " Forwarded	1,400
" " Actual Export	...
" " Imports	...
" " Specular on	...
American Afloat	240,000
East Indian Afloat	16,000
Total Afloat	296,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 5th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	38,000
" " to Continent	1,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10
Demand Bills	4.75.75
Silver Commercial Bars	75½

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	157,000
" Exports to Great Britain	94,000
" " to France and Continent	27,000
" " to Japan	3,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,499,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,313,000

New York, Jan. 6th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	11,000
" to Continent	...
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10
Demand Bills	4.75.75
Silver Commercial Bars	75½

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

S. S. Anchusa sailed London 4th January.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan 6th

Bar Silver Spot	36 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 13th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
" " " 6 "	5½
Interest day to day loans	3½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½%	53½
Rupee Paper 3½%	...
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	66½
Government Securities 3%	57½
Bs. On London at Paris France	27.60

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 6th.

5½% 1925—1928	£85½
4½% 1925—1945	1984

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 6th.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Sellers	69

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Forsepore Usual Bold, Dec-Jan. Sellers	40
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec-Jan. Nominal	94
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-ship. Dec-Jan. Buyers	87/6
Toria Rapeseed Jan.-Feb. Sellers	95/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb sellers	106
Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb. Sellers	107

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£140½
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal.	£135
Copper Brazers	...
Yellow Metal	16½
Hard Spelter Nominal	43

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	23/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	23/6
Do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	23/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	25/9
Do. do. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	26
Do. do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	26/1

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan. Buyers	3/3
Plantation First Latex Crepe January	3/1

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 8.

The market to-day opened at Rs 413 for M. G. Good Broach and immediately gave way to Rs. 404 on speculative selling and profit taking in the Bazaar. Bengals also gave way on reports of the railway again being open but Khangaum Akolas have remained steady at Rs. 405 on some buying.

Ready Cotton is in fair demand.

Fully Good Bengal 306.

Fine Bengal 325.

G. M. G. Broach 406-7.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Jan. 8th.

Description.		Jan 1917	Delivery. Mar. 1917	April 1917	Spot. Cotton.
Broach,	Good M.G.	..	—	415	—
Broach,	Fine M.G.	..	427/28	..	New
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	318	—	—	310/28
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	334	—	—	325/30
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	—	—	—	336/05
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	—/—
Sind Panjab,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	325/
Khan./Akola	Fine M.G.	408	—	—	400/15
Ellich./Amracti,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	402/12
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	405/15
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	407/17
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	410/20
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	—	—	—	—
Khandesh,	Fine M.G.	396	—	—	385/95
Khandesh,	F.G. M.G.	360	—	—	380/90
Khandwa Sanawad	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Jalna	F.G. M.G	—	—	—	370/80
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G	—	—	—	—
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	—
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	Old
SawGinned Dharwar	Good	—	—	—	400/10
Coompta.	Good M.G.	—	—	—	410/30
Westerns,	Good M.G.	—	—	—	400/10
Westeras,	Good H.G.	—	—	—	380/90

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts at fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 8th January, 1917, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	313	316	304	—	1/25th Jan.1917
Bengals (M.G.)	340	327	310	—	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	338	326	314	—	Ready
	320	316	304	—	1/25th Jan. 17.
	—	398	373	—	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	390	368	—	1/25th Jan. 17.
	—	—	—	—	—
Jalna (M.G.) (G.S.)	—	—	395	—	Ready
Barsee (M.G.) (G.S.)	—	—	418	—	Ready
Oomra (M.G.)	—	405	391	—	Ready
(Fair-Staple)	—	—	—	—	—
Akola Khamg.	—	405	394	—	Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	—	409	393	—	1/25th Jan. 17.
	—	—	—	—	—
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	—	408	392	—	Ready
	—	408	393	—	1/25th Jan. 17.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	—	411	395	—	Ready
	—	410	395	—	1/25th Jan. 17.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	—	414	399	—	Ready
	—	412	397	—	1/25th Jan. 17.
Nagpore	—	420	404	—	Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	—	417	401	—	1/25th Jan. 1917
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	—	422	406	—	Ready
	—	420	404	—	1/25th Jan. 1917
	—	418	—	—	1/25th Mar. 17.
Broach (M.G.)	—	—	—	406/7	1/25th April 17.
Wadhwan (H.G.)	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—
Mathia (M.G.)	—	380	370	—	Ready
	—	385	365	—	1/25th Jan. 17.
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	—	—	—	42	April, May 1917
	—	—	—	—	—
Sawgd. Dharwar	—	—	—	421	April/May 1917
	—	—	—	—	—
Westerns (M.G.)	—	—	—	419	May/June 19.7
Westerns (H.G.)	—	—	—	403	May/June 1917
	—	—	—	—	—
Compta (M.G.)	—	—	—	4.5	April/May 1917
	—	—	—	—	—
Miraj (M.G.)	—	—	—	424	April/May 1917

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay Jan. 8th—5 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.		Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	..	47 0 0	7 1 0
" Cawnpore 70-30	..	47 0 0	7 1 0
" Karachi Bangla	..	47 0 0	7 2 0
Rajpeepla, Brown Delhi	..	7 2 0	7 3 0
" " Cawnpore	..	7 0 0	7 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	..	7 5 0	7 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	..	10 8 0	10 15 0
" " Thin	..	10 6 0	10 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	..	50 0 0	10 10 0
" Gajar 75-25	..	45 0 0	10 2 0
" Black	..	41 0 0	8 8 0
" Gajar 50-50	..	46 0 0	9 14 0
Poppyseed, White	..	7 4 0	8 0 0
Groundnuts	..	45 0 0	....
Mowraseed	..	4 4 0	4 8 0
Jawa	..	83 0 0	4 13 0
Arandia	..	44 0 0	....

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, April-May	6 3 9
Linseed, May	11 6 0
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec.-Jan.	10 8 0
" Gajar 75-25 Dec.-Jan.	10 2 0
" 50-50 Dec.-Jan.	9 12 0
Teelseed Black Dec.-Jan.	8 8 0
Linseed Brown Bold Sept.	11 14 0

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

MILLS.

January 8th.

	Opening.	Mid-day.	Closing.
Ahmedabad Advance	..	..	925
Bombay Cotton	..	..	260
Bombay Dyeing	..	..	280
Bombay United	..	..	755
Century	..	..	3 0
Central India	..	2215	2200	2191
China	..	..	..	855
Colaba	..	..	..	1250
Crescent	..	190	..	181½
Currimbhoy	..	317½	312½	310
David	..	500	..	490
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	135
Emperor Edward	..	..	..	545
Fazulbhoy	..	617½	600	597½
Framji Petit	..	..	..	1350
Finlay Muir	..	..	..	260
Hindustan	..	..	..	500
Indian Bleaching	..	257½	247½	247½
Indore Malwa	..	370	360	360a
Jamshed	..	..	..	55
Kohinoor	..	..	..	745
Laxmi Cotton	..	..	..	1270
Madhavji Dharamsi	..	1485	1460	1460
Manockji Petit	..	..	..	1600
Morarji	..	..	..	2500
New Great Eastern	..	..	..	1.0
New City	..	..	..	900
Phoenix	..	..	..	200
Peark	..	44½	42½	435
Sholapur	..	..	..	5150
Standard	..	1430	1405	1410
Sun	..	..	..	60
Swadeshi	..	..	..	1695
Swan	..	..	..	265
Simplex	..	622½	..	615
Textile	..	..	..	1300
Tata Mill	..	..	..	600

BANKS, &c.

Bank of Bombay	..	..	1565
Bank of India	..	..	95
Boy Merchant Bank	..	..	6½
Central Bank	..	..	27½
Eastern Bank	..	..	61
Gujarat Railway	..	..	98
Indian Cotton	..	..	130
New Motuali Co.	..	..	765
Volkart Co	..	..	500
Boy. Burmah Td. Co	..	1090	..	1085
E. S. & T. Co. Ord.	..	335	320	315
Do. Pref.	..	..	..	165
" Steam N. Co Ord.	..	..	..	280
Port Canning	..	..	..	725
Tata Iron S. Co Ord.	..	310	305	307½
Do. Def.	..	1100	..	1080
Do. Pref	..	..	..	150
Tata Hydro E. Co. Ord	..	..	..	1170
Government Paper	..	..	..	74
Municipal Bond	..	..	..	85
Port T. Bond	..	..	..	86
War Loan	..	..	..	92
Sivrajpur	..	..	..	46
Bundi Co.	..	..	..	22
Cutuni Ord	..	..	..	300
" Def.	..	..	..	1005

EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND.

Subscriptions received during the month of December:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 1,59,583-5; The Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Rs. 25,000; Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Rs. 15,000; The Maharaja of Balrampur, Rs. 1,000; Ceylon Branch, Rs. 830; Messrs. S. R. Subedar's Sons, Rs. 600; The European, Anglo-Indian, Parsee Clerical Staff, Locomotive Department, G. I. P. Railway, Igatpuri, Rs. 346; Bridge Winners at Yacht Club, Rs. 302; The Ladies' Committee, Raipur War Aid Association, Rs. 300; The Admr., Porbandar State, Rs. 250; The Admr. for X'mas comforts, Rs. 200; Mrs. Paterson Brown, Rs. 150; Chhattisgarh States War Fund, Rs. 150; Proceeds of a performance by Satya Vijay Circus Co. at Porbandar, Rs. 144-8; Some officials and other gentlemen of Porbandar, Rs. 104-4; Mrs. Carmichael, Rs. 100; Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Sells, Rs. 100; Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Sale, Rs. 75; The Admr., Cambay State, Rs. 50; Collected in Ranikhet by Mrs. Herbert, Rs. 50; Mrs. A. M. Richardson, Rs. 50; Mr. C. E. Stotherd, Rs. 50; Members of crew of H. M. S. Perth, Rs. 40; Lady Scott, Rs. 40; "Maskers," Rs. 33; The Admr., Savantvadi State, Rs. 25; Anonymous, proceeds of sale of a card case, Rs. 20; Mrs. Hebbelthwaite, Rs. 20; Mr. F. L. Crawford, Rs. 10; Interest, Rs. 293-2. Total Rs. 2,04,916-3-0.

Miscellaneous gifts have been received as follows:—Mrs. U. S. Davis, Sehore: 20 pairs socks, 8 pairs mittens, 3 mufflers; The girls of the Cathedral High School: 4 dozen hussifs; Mrs. O'Brien, Kathiawar: 6 mufflers, 19 white shirts; Mrs. Maidment, Kathiawar: 6 pairs cuffs; Mrs. Marker, Kathiawar: 2 mufflers, 1 sweater; Mrs. Davar, Kathiawar: 1 sweater; The Burma Branch, per Mrs. Vale: 4 flannel shirts, 500 cheroots; U. P. Ladies Association, per Mrs. Ferard, Allahabad: 70 pairs socks, 38 mufflers, 4,500 cigarettes, 5 cardigans, 1 sweater; Mrs. Birkett: 1 pair socks; Mrs. De Silva, Sehore: 8 pairs mittens; Miss Flude, Sivaganga Zemindari: 1 pair socks: A Parsi lady: 3 mufflers; Mr. F. L. Crawford, Raipur: 24 writing blocks, 24 packets envelopes; Messrs. Lipton and Co.: 7 empty cases; Major H. W. Gardiner, Kirkee: 9 gramophone records; Members of Bijapur Gymkhana Club: 8 packs playing cards; Mr. J. Sanders Slater: 8 packs playing cards.

Books and Magazines:—Major J. Wishart Little, I.M.S., Gilgit: Mr. F. L. Crawford, Raipur: Mrs. Chrystal: Mr. and Mrs. H. Rendall: Mr. H. A. W. Bladen: Mrs. Osmankhan: Mrs. Stileman: Mrs. P. Morris: Mr. H. Taylor: Mrs. Avabai R. B. Jeejeebhoy: Rev. J. D. O. Roberts, C.M.S., Mandalay: Major Trotter, Kamptee: Miss Dino Basterwalla: Mrs. Priestley, Baluchistan: Mrs. Henderson, Lucknow: Mrs. E. V. Watson: Miss A. Thompson, Amraoti: The Burma Branch, per Mrs. Vale: Mrs. Ogley, Sabathu: Mrs. V. Walker, Shahjahanpur: Mrs. Spence, Bundelkhand: Mr. L. Napier, Sholapur: Mrs. Ablitt, Bina: The Hon. Mr. Justice McLeod: Messrs. Burn and Co., Howrah: Mr. V. M. Sanmugam, Colombo: Mr. J. Sanders Slater: Mrs. Ralph Kidd: Mrs. Monahan, Chapra: The Poona Islamia School: Mrs. Lennox, Mahanadi: Miss A. Flude, Sivaganga Zemindari: Mrs. O'Brien: and many other anonymous gifts.

CENTRAL PROVINCES RAILWAY.

GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The general meeting of the Central Provinces Railways Company, Limited was held yesterday at Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Chairman, the Hon. Mr. T. Birkett said:

I have to express a hope that you will regard the result of the first year's working of the Murtajapur-Ellichpur and Murtajapur-Yeotmal Section of your railways under rebate terms as satisfactory. The year was one of considerable difficulty and I have little hesitation in saying that had the additional Engine Power and Rolling Stock, contracted for early in 1915 and for the provision of which additional Capital to the extent of Rs. 13,00,000 was raised, been received we would have got through our first year without having to claim rebate from the G. I. P. Railway. As it was, owing to ordinary repairs being necessary to some of the original Engines the service of trains had to be curtailed from the 20th May to 1st October 1916 which naturally resulted in a diminution of the earnings. The delay in delivery is, as you will know from what I told you last year, due to the contractors being prohibited from fulfilling their engagements to us on account of Government requirements in connection with the War and it is I fear quite impossible to say when the contracts are likely to be fulfilled though I may tell you we have recently received more promising news in respect of the rolling stock.

During the year your Directors have sanctioned several estimates for additional facilities which will eventually tend to inhad to suspend temporarily the booking I cannot venture any opinion on the prospects of the current year as, as you are aware, the War is upsetting in no small degree the normal course of events. Just at present we are passing through a severe coal crisis and as you know the G. I. P. Railway have had to suspend temporarily the booking of all traffic except Coal, Manganese Ore and Military Stores. This must naturally affect the earnings of your lines during the period of suspension. The position as regards construction of the Pulgaon-Arvi Section is that that line is now practically complete but opening is impossible until the Locomotives and Rolling Stock ordered for its equipment reach India. Here again the delay is due to the cause I previously mentioned and which cannot be avoided. Until the close of the half-year in which this Section is opened for traffic holders of the Pulgaon-Arvi issue shares will continue to receive 4 per cent. interest out of capital. Considerable difficulty was experienced during the year in respect of the supply of material for the construction of this Section. The difficulties were overcome but not without adding to the cost of the line which as is indicated in the report will probably involve the raising of additional capital the exact amount of which has not as yet been determined.

With regard to the further proposed extension of your system, I have to tell you that all the Projects Reports and Estimates have now been received. You will no doubt agree with your Director's decision that nothing can be done at present towards their construction as apart from the difficulty of obtaining materials and equipment the prices which would have to be paid for the same would so enhance the capital cost as to prove a permanent handicap to the enterprise.

There are two matters in connection with the dividend proposed on which I feel it necessary to make a few remarks. Firstly you will no doubt be disappointed that it has not been found possible to propose a full 5 per cent. This is mainly due to the fact that in accordance with the agreement with the Secretary of State a sum of Rs. 9,000 per annum only is allowed to be taken into account in respect of Administration Expenses in the rebate calculation whereas as you will see from the accounts the total expenses amounted to Rs. 17,135-15-0. You will remember from my predecessor's speeches in 1913 that this matter was the subject of negotiation with the Railway Board for several years but was finally decided against us.

Secondly in respect of your Directors' proposal to adopt the English practice to pay the dividend less Income Tax you will of course realize that it is the same to shareholders whether they receive a lower percentage free of income-tax or a higher percentage less income-tax. The main reason however which influenced your Directors in their decision is that the profits of Companies are now taxed at 1 anna in the rupee whereas private incomes are taxed on a graduated scale according to the amount of income. If the Company paid dividends free of income-tax it might be difficult for a shareholder, entitled to be taxed on a lower scale, to obtain a refund, whereas on the system proposed a certificate will be issued with each dividend warrant which will enable shareholders entitled to obtain a refund to do so without difficulty, the Income Tax Collector having agreed to recognise such certificates issued by the Company.

With these remarks I beg to propose that the Report of the Directors together with the Audited Statement of Accounts made up to the 30th September 1916 and now taken as read, be and the same are hereby approved, adopted and confirmed.

The Report which recommended the payment of a dividend of 4½ per cent per annum was then adopted.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

The market opened to-day unchanged with inquiry for jutes and coals on a small scale and there was no special feature of interest to report. In other directions there was not much doing. The general tendency of the market was dull. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Albion 17-8, 17-12; Bansra 28-8, 29; Bhalgora 45; Bhuskajuri 21-8, 22; Bengal Giridih 22-4; Damra 2-2, 2-4; Ghusick 24-4, 24-8; Kosoonda 36-4; Mucherridih 4-12; Parasea 4; Sudreadih 6-14, 7, 7-4.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 460, 464; Auckland (ord) 260; Barnagore (ord) 151, 153; Belvedere (ord) 480; Clive (ord) 202, 196, 200; Fort Gloster (ord) 605, 608-8; Fort William (ord) 221, 224 s.l.; Gourepore (pref) 107, 108; Howrah (pref) 117; Kanknarrah (ord) 612; Lawrence (ord) 340; Northbrook (ord) 39, 40; Standard (ord) 460, 450, 440.

Tea:—Gulma 18-8; Seajuli 32-8, 32-12.

Miscellaneous:—Bowreah Cotton A (pref) 122.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 74-14 to Rs. 75-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 75-8 to Rs. 75-10.

Mr. G. W. Dawson, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner Ruby Mines District, officiates as Commissioner of Mandalay in place of Col. Aplin who is placed at present on special duty in Rangoon prior to taking his seat on the Imperial Legislative Council.

"FIGHT TO A FINISH"

SPIRIT OF FRENCH ARMIES.

On the whole of the French front there is only one opinion about the war and its inevitable future. It is important, writes the Special correspondent of "The Times" with the French Armies, that the public in England should know exactly what that opinion is. Let there be no mistake about it. The soldiers of France are absolutely resolved that the war shall be fought to a finish, and they have not the faintest shadow of a doubt that the end of it will be a decisive victory for the arms of the Allies. Nothing short of that will satisfy them.

During the last two months I have visited all the chief points of their line from the Somme to Belfort. Everywhere I have found the same spirit. In the mud of the Somme and Verdun, where the tornado of shells never stops, in the snows of the Vosges and of Bois le Pretre, where, as they say, *tout est colme*, there is everywhere the same unanimity of feeling. Any suggestion of peace, except a peace on the terms of France and the Allies, the soldiers would vehemently resist as an act of foul traitorism to their dead brothers-in-arms. No matter at what cost, no matter how much more of their blood must be shed before the end,—the only one possible end—is reached they have counted the cost and they are ready to make the sacrifice.

CONFIDENCE OF THE INFANTRY.

The French soldiers who are doing the fighting have unshaken confidence in General Joffre and their other chiefs and not a hope, but a certainty, that the German on the West front is a beaten man. The infantry especially—and it is the infantry who will win the war—know that in every respect they are the superiors of the troops opposed to them. The war is long. It marches slowly. Yes. That they admit. But as they look back on the last 28 months they remember that on every one of the great occasions, the crucial tests, when the battle has resolved itself into the obligatory final attack by the infantry, the German infantry has failed. It was the same on the Marne, the same in front of the Grand Couronné of Nancy, the same at Ypres, the same at Verdun. It will, they are convinced, be the same always. On the other hand, they know that when they themselves have attacked in force—in Champagne, on the Somme, at Verdun—they have always proved themselves the better fighters, however small the advance, owing to the conditions of modern warfare which they have made.

The way in which they are waging the war is in itself one of the strongest possible proofs of their determination to wage it to the end. They are no more anxious to be killed or to suffer exposure and privations unnecessarily than the people who are living in comfort and security in the towns and countryside in the rear which they have defended from the ruthless invader. Therefore they and their officers spare no pains in making their positions as secure and weather-proof as is possible. Wherever have gone along the "calm" sections of the front, that is to say, over by far the greater proportion of it, I have found the most complete and elaborate organizations in the way of life-saving devices, and, as a secondary but enormously important measure, of contrivances and arrangements for making existence in the trenches and behind them as much like normal peace-life as is possible.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut C B O Beuttler, Artillery.
Second-Lieut P H S Bezuidenhout, Artillery.
Second-Lieut P S St P Bunbury, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut N A Howell, Shropshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut R H C Macdonald, Durhams.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut R E Bradley, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H Gibson, Argylls.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut N J Kerr, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut H Plant, Warwicks.

WOUNDED.

Captain M H Barton, Medicals.
Second-Lieut D A Cresswell, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut F B Dalby, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut T G H Drake Medicals.
Second-Lieut P H Ellis, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut T B Jones, Flying Corps.
Lieut W B Kellogg, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut I Keys, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J D W McCracken, Camerons.
Second-Lieut J W Mark, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut R A Marshall, Artillery.
Second-Lieut G R Miller, Sussex.
Lieut A Morgan-Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain P G J Mostyn, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G H Nevill, Artillery.
Second-Lieut H C Scarlett, Londons.
Second-Lieut G Smart, Monmouths.
Captain F Weller, Engineers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut F W Flinn, Artillery.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut E C McCuish, Camerons.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

WOUNDED.

Captain H E Wheeler, Hampshires, should read Captain E G Wheeler, Hampshires.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 7.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 281, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut W Hopkins, Royal North Lancashire Regiment.
Lieut D I M Kennard, Highland Light Infantry.
Captain D Gibb, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut T Owen, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 1st of Amardad, 1286.
Mahomedan: 14th of Rubee-Awal, 1335.
Hindu: 1st of Posh Vad, 1973.
Sunrise: 7-14 Sunset 6-17.
Phase of the Moon: Last quarter, Jan. 16.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Meeting of the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association, Improvement Trust Office, Fort, 6 p.m.
Mr. G. S. Arundale's Inaugural Address to the Young India Society, Shri Krishna Lodge, Cavel Street, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co., new variety programme at 9-30.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10.

Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co., new variety programme at 9-30.

THURSDAY, January 11.

Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co. in "Eliza Comes to Stay" at 9-30.
Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, Extraordinary General Meeting, Navasari Buildings, Hornby-road, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 12.

Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co. in "Hobson's Choice" at 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 13.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon arrive in Bombay on H. M. S. Northbrook at 8 a.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Company at 9-30 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadorn Orders by Lieut-Col. Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding, Bombay 9th January 1917.

Riding School.—Riding School daily (except Wednesday), for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts, at 7-15 a.m.

Parades.—Salsette Detachment.—"C" and "D" Troops will parade on Tuesday morning next, the 9th instant. Rendezvous Jackal Club Flats, 7 a.m. Dress.—Drill order, khaki shirts, rifles, swords and bandoliers.

Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade, on Wednesday morning next, the 10th instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station, 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Drill order, khaki shirts, rifles, swords and bandoliers.

Riding School Salsette Detachment.—There will be Riding School for "C" and "D" Troops at the Camp Riding School on Friday morning next the 12th instant, at 7 p.m.

Dress.—Dril l order, khaki shirts, rifles, swords and bandoliers.

(Sd.) E. G. PEARSON, 2nd Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant Bo. Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne, Commanding.

Jan. 9.

No. 1—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing Sunday, 7th instant:—

Orderly Officer for the current week, Lieut. A. M. Green.
Orderly Officer next for duty, Lieut. W. Dunkerley.
Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company, Sergeant C. B. Banks.
Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company, Sergeant E. A. Sherren.
Orderly Sergeant E. E. Company, Sergeant F. Power.

No. 2—Parades.

Tuesday, 9th at 7 a.m. at Headquarters, 15-pdr. B. L. Gun Drill.
Tuesday, 9th, at 7 p.m., at Headquarters, Signalling Class.
Tuesday, 9th, at 7 p.m., at Headquarters, Sergeants' Mess Meeting.
Wednesday, 10th, 6-30 a.m., at Apollo Bunder, Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade for Fort Manning at Middle Ground.
Thursday, 11th, 7 p.m., at Headquarters, Rifle Club Committee Meeting.
Friday, 12th, 7 p.m., at Headquarters, Rifle Exercises.
Friday, 12th, 7 p.m., at Headquarters, Signalling Class.

No. 4—Commands.

Captain Newman Taylor assumes command of Electrical Engineer Company, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, 15-1-17.

No. 5—Leave.

Gunner H. R. Taylor, No. 1 Company has been granted leave of absence from 7-1-17 to 6-2-17 inclusive.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICES:—

All rifles should be returned to Headquarters by Wednesday, the 10th instant, for Annual Inspection.

The Corps will go into Camp on 20th January, 1917, at Middle Ground, Fort.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadelle, C.I.E., commanding.

BOMBAY, Jan. 8.

500. Battalion Duties:—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "G" Coy., during week ending January 13th and "J" Coy., during week ending January 20th.

501. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range will be open from 6 to 8 p.m., daily except Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

502 Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class firing as follows:—

"G" Coy. Tuesday 9th, Thursday 11th. Friday 12th and Saturday, 13th January.
"A" Coy. Wednesday, 10th January.

503. Armoury.—The Armoury will be open for issue and return of Arms as follows:—

Daily except on Saturday evenings and Sundays from 7 a.m., to 12 noon and from 5-45 to 7-45 p.m.

504. Meeting.—A meeting of Officers Commanding all Companies will be held at Headquarters to-day Tuesday, January 9th at 6-30 p.m.

505. Proficiency Examination.—A course of instruction for the annual Proficiency Examination will be held in January and February. Intending candidates should prade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m., to-day Tuesday, January 9th to obtain full information as to the course. Proficiency candidates will parade on Tuesdays and Thursdays (morning) at 7-15 a.m., commencing January 11th, and on Wednesdays and Fridays (evening) commencing January 10th, at 6-30 p.m. Pencils and Note books to be brought on all parades. Dress—Optional.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major.
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, this evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, this evening commencing at 6 p.m.

BAND AT CHAWPATTY.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Railway Vols., will play the following Programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Chowpatty Band Stand this evening commencing at 6 o'clock.

March—Silver Myrtles	.....	Ball.
(3) Light Pieces. (I) Lubly Lulu. (II) Fifinetts (III) Folie Bergere	.....	Fletcher.
Valse—Molly Green	.....	Cook.
Selection—Veronique	.....	Messager.
Song—Little Grey Home in the West...		Lohr.
Selection—Jolly Jingles	.....	Neat.
Serenade—Liebestraum	.....	Blon.
Two-Step—British Empire	.....	Caps.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Of the 86 patients treated at the Parsi General Hospital during October 42 were new arrivals. Thirty-five were discharged as cured, six left relieved, three died and 42 remained at the end of the month. The number of free patients was 45.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were one attack and death from plague, Kamatipura reporting both, and one attack and the death from small-pox on Sunday. The total mortality from all causes was 71 against 62 on the corresponding day of last year and 58 on that of 1915.

LECTURES ON FIRST AID AND HOME NURSING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association and on behalf of the First Aid and Nursing Brotherhood Dr. Jos. Alban D'Souza will deliver lectures on first aid to the injured, at the premises of the Fort and Proprietary High Schools, opposite Bhatia Baug from next Sunday at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.). The course will last for two months. Lectures on Home Nursing will commence from the same date from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m., (S.T.). No fees will be charged and the classes are open to gentlemen of all communities.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A MOTOR-CAR.

While motor car No. 4460 driven by one Bhailal Maosa was going along Hornby Road on Sunday, two men with loads on their heads tried to pass the car when it was opposite the J. N. Petit Institute; one of them succeeded but the other man, Sakharam Bhagoo, was caught by the left front wheel and thrown down. Sakharam was token to the J. J. Hospital for treatment, where he had to be detained.

INQUEST ON THE DEAD BODY OF A NEWLY BORN CHILD.

Dr. W. Nunan, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court on the body of a newly born male child. It was stated in the course of enquiries that Narayan Bapaji, a millhand, who lives at Parel Tank Road, observed two women Narmada and Mukhabai proceeding in the direction of a bush near his house on Sunday evening; Narmada was carrying a newly born mail child which was crying. Narayan got suspicious and followed them; he saw Narmada throw the child into the bush and when they observed the latter, they ran away, but were caught by him, and Narmada was compelled to pick up the child. The police then removed both Narmada and the child to Bai Motlabai Hospital where it was found to be covered with dirt, was cold and was in a moribund condition. There were brnises on the back, also on the face, nose and mouth, and the child died after about two hours. Dr. D. B. Bardi, House Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital, who had made a post mortem examination of the body was of opinion that death was due to hoemorrhage and fracture of the skul. Narmadabai made no statement but Muktabai said that the child was born as Narmada was descending the staircase, and that it fell on a stone slab as the latter was standing with it.

The jury returned a verdict of death from hoemorrahage and facture of the skull. The jurors were also of the opinion that the mother of the child was Narmada.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

TRAMCAR DRIVER CONVICTED.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Laimahomed Elahibux tram car driver No. 78 with driving tram car No. 88 in a rash and negligent manner. It was stated that on the 4th instant at about 7 p.m. a landau belonging to Mr. Haridas Ghelabhai was being driven along Kalbadevi Road, the left side of the road being under repairs. There was also a heap of metal on the left side. The complainant stated that there was a hack victoria in front of his landau and the tram car coming from behind collided with its right wheel, although he raised his hand and asked the tram car to stop. One of the witnesses stated that the collision would have been averted if the brakes had been put on a little earlier by the tram driver. The accused pleaded not guilty, and said it was purely an accident.

The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75 or in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine Rs 40 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation

EXCISE PROSECUTIONS.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate Excise Inspector Velloze charged Mahomed Adam and two others with possessing half a grain of cocaine each on the 3rd instant. The accused were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each or 10 days' rigorous imprisonment.

Before the same Magistrate Sub-Inspector Jollani charged Shapurji Dhanjibhoy Patel with bringing into Bombay three gallons of toddy from Gholvad without a permit. The accused was convicted and sentenced pay a fine of Rs. 10.

PICK-POCKETS SENTENCED.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Deputy Inspector Fitzgerald charged a tailor Maruti Tukaram with picking the pocket of a cook, Mingal Coutinho, of Rs. 2 while he was buying fish in the Crawford Market. He was sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Before the same Magistrate Sub-Inspector Shanker Vithal charged an old offender Choota Karim who had six previous convictions with removing Rs. 4-4 from the pockets of Purparee Laxmanpuree. The accused was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

WOMEN'S WAR FUND.

MONTHLY REPORT.

During the month of December more than usually large supplies were sent to Mesopotamia. In addition to the regular gifts of clothing, 1,000 fishing rods and tackle were despatched and a large number of books and magazines. In spite of the fact that these unusually large consignments were despatched a great deal of time was occupied in arrangements to help to make X'mas as cheerful as possible for the patients in the various Hospitals in Bombay. On X'mas day teas were provided for the patients in the Gerard Freeman-Thomas, Colaba, Alexandra, Victoria, and Cumballa Hill Hospitals, the Parel and Princess Mary Convalescent Homes and also in the Hospitals at Deolali, and Ahmednagar. Besides the tea each man received a X'mas card enclosing photographs of the Governor and Lady Willingdon. At the Lady Hardinge and Marine Lines Hospitals sports were arranged for the Indian patients on X'mas day and each man received a gift of a Puggaree and sweetmeats. To every Army Nurse working in the Bombay Presidency a present of a "Lamp" calendar was sent. Money was provided to help entertainments for Camps containing drafts going to Mesopotamia or odd men returning from there, and certain small bodies such as Mechanical Transport, Embarkation, and Brigade Staff. The equipment of the Maharaja Gaekwar's Convalescent Hospital for Officers has been begun and much time and thought has been spent on this work.

It is hoped that the supply of libraries may be increased still further, as it has been heard from all quarters that books, magazines, and papers are very much needed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND GIFTS

Subscriptions and Gifts received during December, 103rd list:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 9,33,429-15-11; Rajkot Branch, Rs. 1,000; St. George's Hospital, Nursing Staff, Rs. 60; per Mrs. P. M. Kange, Rs. 65; Mr. H. S. Laskary, Rs. 25; G. M. R., Rs. 20; per Mrs. Williamson, proceeds Fancy Works sold during November, Rs. 155-15; A. B., Rs. 5; "A Parsee Lady," Rs. 22-8; per Judicial Clerk, H.P.M.'s Court, Girgaum, Rs. 5; Mr. O. C. Ormsby, Rs. 100; Health Dept. Staff, Bombay Municipality, Rs. 300; Byculla Club (18th donation), Rs. 250; Mr. E. E. Worthington, Rs. 2; Mrs. Bhimebai Rane, Rs. 200; per 4th Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon, Rs. 25; per Judicial Clerk, H.P.M.'s Court, Mazagon, Rs. 10; Proceeds of sale of programmes at Concert in Mesopotamia, per Brig.-General S. M. Edwardes, Rs. 63; H. P., Rs. 25; Mrs. Strelley, Rs. 5; Proceeds Concert given by the Hubli Entertainment Club, Rs. 480-6; Members of the Accountant General's Staff, Rs. 60; Malek Shri Jainkanji of Dasada, Rs. 25; Barsi Light Ely. employes "Anna" War Fund (13th instalment), Rs. 70; Rao Saheb Raghavendra Kembhai, Rs. 50; Lt.-Col. C. F. Harold (for November), Rs. 75; per Mrs. Sidgwick, Rs. 24; per Mrs. Williamson, proceeds Fancy Works sold to 11-12-16, Rs. 185-6; Her Highness the Begum of Cambay, the Palace, Cambay, Rs. 817-3; Mr. W. H. E. Houghton, Rs. 50; A Friend, Rs. 15; Anonymous, Rs. 300; Anonymous, Rs. 200; W. P. Cowie, Esq., I.C.S., Rs. 45; Porbandar State (for November), Rs. 226-12-2; Cosmopolitan Loan Society, Rs. 4-4; Mr. Lobo, Rs. 5; Mr. Stain, Rs. 2; per 3rd Presidency Magistrate, Rs. 82; per Chief Presidency Magistrate, Rs. 15; Jamnagar Branch for November 1916 per Mr. H. J. Antia, Rs. 1,600; Proceeds of a dramatic entertainment per Dilshad Begum, Rs. 841; Mrs. Kiernander, Rs. 124; Amount in Collection Box at the Crawford Market, Rs. 7-8; Cambay State, Rs. 5,000; Wilson College Gymkhana, Rs. 500; The Talukdar of Kiresra, Rajkot, Rs. 300; Wilson College Literary Society, Rs. 100; Kumar Sursinhji of Kiresra, Rajkot, Rs. 200; General W. S. Birdwood, Rs. 175; per 3rd Presidency Magistrate, 15; From the Scots Coy. B.V.R. being profits by sale of New Year Cards, Rs. 80; The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, Rs. 400; Mrs. Hebblethwaite, Rs. 30; Mr. K. Blaschech, Rs. 100; Messrs. Menesse & Co., Rs. 50; Proceeds of Fancy Work sold in December, per Mrs. Boyagis, Rs. 91; Mr. Framroze Kaikusbru Patel of Ahmedabad, per Lt.-Col. J. H. Dickson, Rs. 1,101; East Khandesh Branch, 28th instalment, per Mrs. Rothfeld, Rs. 1,200; Messrs. Taher & Co., per General Officer Commanding, Bombay, Rs. 150; Irish Presbyterian Mission Church, Offertories Rajkot, per Lady Reed, Rs. 52. Total Rs. 9,50,626-14-1.

From Branches.—Ahmedabad: 348 shirts, 52 pyjamas, 24 mufflers, 170 sun pads, 204 cup covers, 10 Balaclava Caps, 928 kerchiefs, 147 kit bags, 105 armcushions; Ahmednuggur: 13 headnets, 8 prs. socks; Belgaum: 99 khaki shirts, 367 flannel shirts, 12 flannel pyjammas, 7 flanalette shirts, 39 flanalette pyjamas, 10 flanalette underdrawers, 37 twill underdrawers, 39 prs. pyjama suits, 104 kerchiefs, bidees, amsol, pickles, ground nuts, etc.; Bina: 2,600 cigarettes, bidees, chillums, tobacco, dried fruit hair oil, playing cards, 1 case comforts, etc.; Broach: 2,550 tooth sticks, 13 blankets, 3 cardigans, 3 mufflers, 1 hug-me-tight; Dharwar: 55 flannel shirts, 81 khaki shirts, 6 prs. socks, 4 grey helmets, 3 boxes fancy costumes, bidees, tobacco, chillums; Hubli: handkerchiefs, cup covers; Jalgaon: 1 case Gramaphone Records, 10,000 tooth sticks; Jamnagar: 11 razais, 64 bags Indian tobacco, bidees, betelnuts; Junagadh: 3 prs. socks, cigarettes; East Khandesh: 4 hug-me-tights; Palanpur: 5 hug-me-tights, betelnuts, etc.; Rajkot: 150 khaki shirts, 200 drawers, 300 flannel shirts, 100 kit bags, 50 prs. shorts; Ratnagiri: 24 doz. tins dessert fruit; Surat: 136 flannel shirts, 50 flannel vests, 1 flannel pyjama suit, 53 flannel drawers, 55 tins cigarettes, 96 kerchiefs, one bale dhoties, 24 lbs. biscuits, tobacco, bidees, chillums, spices; Wadhwan: 96 flannel sleeping shirts, 18 flannel shirts, 21 flannel kurtas, 6 flannel underdrawers, 68 khaki bags, 127 bandages, 29 hussifs, etc.; Anglo South American Central Depot, London: 14 pants, 14 vests, 50 pyjamas, 156 shaving brushes, 93 hair brushes, 96 combs, 197 hussifs, 432 tooth brushes, 432 tins tooth powder; British India Circle: 212 bandages, 50 cotton belts, 10 cotton arm sling cloths; Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, London: 34 dressing gowns, 4 pyjama suits, 99 khaki shirts, 102 flannel shirts, 336 warm vests, 5 cardigans, 38 pants, 216 helmets, etc.; Miss Abraham: 2 hug-me-tights; Annoymous: 1 roll striped flannel; Messrs. Arracan & Co., Bassein, Burma: 43 Burmese Jackets, 53 Chinese trousers, 8 pyjama suits, 131 pillow cases, 127 property bags, etc.; Mrs. A. E. Boga: 2 cushions, pen wipers, pincushions, etc.; Cathedral Girls' High School: 160 beaded jug covers; Mrs. Hutton & Dawson: 2 prs. socks; Col. Douglas: 5 boxes dates; Mrs. Goodliff, Huntingdon: 409 lavendar bags; Mr. J. K. Hardie: 6 doz. tennis balls; Messrs. Hormaz Sheriar & Co.: 60,000 cigarettes, 4 caddies plug tobacco; Mrs. Johnson: 1 piece twill khaki; Mr. and Mrs. Macleod: 24 boxes X'mas crackers, 11 Thermos flasks; Mamlatdar of Ankleshwar: Malted milk, dates,

(Continued from Column 6.)

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

PEARL DEALER'S DISCHARGE SUSPENDED FOR A YEAR.

(Before Justice Macleod.)

IN RE MOTICHAND ROOPCHAND SHA AN INSOLVENT.

The insolvent applied for his discharge under the Insolvency Act.

Mr. S. B. Kapadia appeared for the insolvent.

The insolvent was a dealer in pearls for about 18 years. Upto Samvant 1968 he carried on business in partnership with different persons. From 1968 to 1972 he carried on business on his own account In 1968 he was worth Rs. 1,25,000. His business was to buy pearls in Bombay and consign them to Europe for sale through certain European firms. The outbreak of the war brought about a crisis in the pearl market and the value of the pearls having fallen considerably the insolvent was unable to meet all his liabilities. He filed his schedule in July, 1916. His liability to unsecured creditors amounted to Rs. 41,106 while Rs. 17,58,936 were due to creditors who were partially secured. His assets amounted to Rs. 3,314. The insolvent put the value of his securities given to the partially secured creditors at Rs. 13,09,620 and he also showed a book debt of Rs. 1,23,000.

The Official Assignee in his report stated that the insolvent had omitted to keep a stock, and that the insolvent had contracted debts without having at the time of contracting them any reasonable or probable ground of expectation that he would be able to repay the same. The insolven's assets were not equal to four annas in the rupee on the amount of his unsecured liabilities which fact in the opinion of the Official Assignee had arisen from circumstances for which the insolvent could be held responsible.

His Lordship after hearing counsel suspended the insolvent's discharge for one year.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 9TH OF JANUARY. 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

598-16.—Little & Co., Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., a firm v. Udaychand Bhaichand & Co., a firm, Hiralal & Co.

547-16.—Malvi H M & 2, Tribhowandas Narotamdas Malvi v. Runchoddas Anandidas.

849-16.—Shamrao M & H, Moreshwar Rangnath v. Dattatrya Vinayek Dadarkar, & ors, D J Mantri.

937-16.—Matu J & M, Haji Ismail Goolmahomed & Co., a firm v. Mahomedbhoy Allibhoy Rusuanwalla, Amin & Desai.

996-16.—Bhai K & G, Rastebai, widow v. Kashinath Raghunath Mitta, Dikshet D & P.

1172-16.—Patell & Eze, Fatmabai widow, & ors v. Esufali Abdulali Thaverbhai & anr, Payne & Co.

1202-16.—Bhimji & Co., Wersonji Thakersey Halai v. Dhirajlal Bhimbhai Shamrao M & H.

1213-16.—Unwalla P & P., Darashaw Framji Bharucha v. Dadabhai Vicaji, Mehta & ors.

1230-16.—Manecklal & Co., Mahomed Bux Rahim Bux v. Umdabai & anr.

1233-16.—Daph F & D, Ganeshlal Sobhagmal, a firm v. Chunilal Manecklal, a firm.

1234-16.—Amin & Desai, Sha Vajichand Umaji a firm, v. Ratanlal Mathuralal & anr.

1235-16.—Mozichand & D, Tejpal Bridhichand a firm v. Girdharilal Udechand.

1247-16.—Daph F & D, Dolatram Kundanmal a firm v. Jawarimal Chunilal a firm.

1262-16.—Payne & Co., Shivjibhoy Husain, a firm v. Jafferbhoy Pradha & anr.

1274-16.—Nanu H & Co., Dinshaw Hormusji Mody v. Jithabhai Dewji & Co., a firm, Payne & Co.

1276-16.—Payne & Co., Haji Ahmed Mahomed v. Yasin Amir Saheb Kazi & anr.

1277-16.—Mehta D & L, Khimji Doorgashanker v. Bhaidas Dharsey & ors, Jam R & D.

1278-16.—Mehta D & L, Khimji Doorgashankar v. Bhaidas Dharsey & ors, Jam R & D.

1285-16.—Daph F & D, Dolatram Kandanmal a firm v. Hiralal Kalyanmal, a firm.

1294-16.—Khambatta & Co., Dara Cawasji v. Jaffer Mahomed Mistry Crawford B & Co.

1295-16—Mehta D and L, Hariram Motiram v. Nagardas Dharsi, Purnanand and Co.

1308-16—Dubash and Co, Mulji Moorarji a firm v. Pakirbhai Ebraham Popat.

1312-16—Payne and Co, Dayabhoy Harkisondas alias Didarali Hussonally Javeri and anr v. Rehemtoolla Lalji and anr, Smetham B and Co.

1324-16—Payne and Co, Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Oomer Haji Abdool Sakoor, Dastur and Co.

1339-16—Mulla and Mulla, Hooseinbhai Heptoolla Noorooddin v. Nensi Paroo a firm.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

1083-16—Merwanji K and Co., Sunderdas Balchand and ors v Pirthu Shah Santrani a firm.

1120-16—Little and Co, Messrs. Weld and Co a firm v Mohanlal Pitamber.

1121-16—Little and Co, Messrs Weld and Co a firm v Karimbux Haji Mir Ahmed.

1122-16—Mancha and N, Bai Monghibai widow v Ranchoddas Damodhar and ors.

1137-16—Shums A Tyabji, Mahomedally Allibhoy Kashwalla v. Nana Manki.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

C C 1443-15—Payne and Co, Goomanji Prithviraj a firm v Mirjamal Gajanand a firm, Patel and Ez.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

1281-16—Kanga and S. Sunderji Damji v Ramchandra Balaram Naik, Kharas and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1404-15—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank Ld v Raghowji Purshotam, Edgelow

(Continued from previous Column.)

arrowroot, sweets cigars, cigarettes, etc.: Mamlatdar of Mudhebihal Taluka, Bijapur Dt.: 3 sarees, 8 dhoties, 4 pairans, etc.: Miss McHattie: 60 walking sticks; Mrs. Tudor Owen: 40 flannel shirts, 45 khaki shirts, 45 flannel sleeping suits, 62 white underdrawers, 28 Red Cross bags, 432 bandages, etc.; A Parsi Lady: 4 bottles champagne; Rupali Sahib of Limbdi: 2 doz. each, shirts, plants, kerchiefs, and bags, bidees, snuff, chillums: Mrs. M. P. Sethna: 13 woollen coats, 27 woollen socks, 18 trousers; Mrs. Slane: 5 cases cakes, sweets, etc.; Messrs. Tavadia and Harver: 9 doz. bottles lime juice; Lieut. Tyler: box soap; Mrs. Unwalla: 1 piano. Also Dates, Sev, mufflers, socks, mittens, kerchiefs, bandages, playing cards, scrap books from different individuals.

G W and Co. Tyabji D and Co. Motichand and D, Hiralal and Co, Madhowji K and Ch.

884-15.—Payne and Co., The Bhupendra Flour Mills Co Ltd (in voluntary liquidation) v Khamisa Haji Jan Mahomed, Cragie B and C.

LONG CAUSES.

768-15 C P D Cunha Robert Nicholas De Monte and anr v Alexander Pereira and ors Daphtary F and D.

551-16—Jehangir M and S Bhugwan Tullock and Co a firm v Jagannath Dharmaji Patel Jamsetjee R and D.

1194-15—Dastur and Co Messrs Ruttonsey Bhojraj and Co a firm v Ismail Haji Cassum Wadia G and Co.

567-15—Madhowji K and Ch Jamkuvahu widow v. Haji Essa Haji Abdul Shakhoor Purnanand and Co.

715-07—Raghavaya N and Co Shaik Assunmal and ors v S A Kalathavnor and anr Bhaishanker K & G Madhowji K & C.

401-15—In person Anandrao Narayenrao v Naginlal Maganlal Parekh and anr Mehta D & L.

1031-13—In person Govindchand Gulabchand a firm v Ganesh Vishnu Hasabnis and ors Mansuklal & Co D J Mantri.

710-14—Madhowji K & C Ishwardas Lakhmidas & anr v Badriprasad Tikaram and ors, Bhimji and Co., Ardeshir H D & Co Daphtary F and D Part Heard by Beaman J 17-7-15.

1061-15—Nanu H and Co, Gopikabai widow v Sakharam Mahadeo Khedekar and ors, Jamsetji R and D. Raghavaya N and Co.

1323-15—Shroff D and D, Baj Saraswati v Mulji Bhimji and anr.

282-16—Mulla and M, Sultanalli Tyaballi v Esoofalli Abdul Hoosein a firm and ors, Jehangir and S.

241-16—Jamsedji R and D, Bomonji Rustomji Parelwalla v Umedram Jivabhai and Co a firm, Amin and D.

1351-15—Mulji and Tha, Gordhandas Dwarkadas v Vallabhdas Runchoddas and anr, Chitnis M and K. Manecklal and Co.

796-16—Judah and S, Laxmibai widow v Ramu alias Govind Wasudeo Mahtre, Unwalla P and P.

686-16—C P De Cunha, Peter Augustin Pereira v Manoel Francis Pereira and ors, C P D Cunha, Motichand and D. Kharas and Co.

110-16—Motichand and D, Lalloo Nemji v Lalji Doongersey and anr, Tyabji D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

470-11—Bhaishanker K & G Bamhalabh Harmukhrai v. Gopiram Hurmukhrai and ors Sunderdas & Co. Part heard.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

726-15.—Craigie B & C, Louis Dreyfus & Co., a firm v. Chagandas & Co. a firm Captain and Vaidya.

79-16.—Craigie B & C, Louis Dreyfus & Co., a firm v. Chagandas & Co. a firm Captain and Vaidya.

80-16.—Craigie B & C, Louis Dreyfus & Co., a firm v. Chagandas & Co. a firm Captain and Vaidya.

LONG CAUSES.

1323-14.—Bhaishanker K and G, Ebji Umersey a firm v. Madhavji Virji and ors Madhowjee K & C. Shroff D & D.

1333-15.—Payne & Co., Isela Macropolo widow v. Aleexandra Macropolo and anr, Edgelow G W & Co.

1448-15—Sabnis and G Bai Nandibai Widow and anr v. Jivibai widow, Edgelow G W & Co.

620-16—Motichand and D Sha Runshi Punshi v. Sha Shivji Gosher and ors Pandia & Co.

1182-15—S A Tyabji Bhicoobai widow v. Hariba Raghooji Jambookar and ors, Craigie B & C, Amin & D, Manchershaw & N, M B Chothia.

722-16—Jehangir & S Pestonji Rustomji Pathan and ors v. Dhanjibhai Dossabhai Narielwalla Wadia G and Co.

665-16—C P D'Cunha Mahomed Ismail Valad Mahomed v. Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum a firm Captain and Vaidya.

775-16—Amin and D Byderalli Abdul Kayani v. Framji Shapurji Patick and ors Mezwanji K & Co.

502-16—Mulla and M Devji Ranoji Pansare v. Sakubai and ors Mehta D & L.

712-16—Captain and V Fazalbhai Peermahomed v. Gulamally Gullamhoosein Alava Payne & Co.

657-16—N C Dalal (for a pauper) Purshotamdas Madhavji v. Javerchand Naranji and ors Shroff D & D.

1362-14—Motichand & D Fulchand Gulabchand and ors v. Jagdish Sakarchand and anr, Amin & Desai, Purnanand & Co.

1229-16—Pandia & Co, Anand Laxman v. Bai Lilibai alias Ramibai, widow and anr Purnanand & Co.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P. P. No. 21-16—Suit No. 999-16—In person Bai Moti and anr v. Jivan Hari and ors Pandia & Co, Surajmal and Co.

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NICHOLSON DENTIST

(FROM LONDON HOSP

THE TATA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO.

APPLICATION TO CORPORATION FOR LICENSE.

TRAMWAYS COMPANY'S PROTEST.

MUNICIPALITY AND HOUSING OF LABOUR.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta presiding when consideration was given to the question of proper housing of the working classes information regarding which was asked by the Industrial Commission. The application of the Tata Electric Supply Co., for a license to supply electrical energy to the public in Bombay, was referred to the Tramways Committee.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Consulting Surveyor to the Government asking for information regarding the housing of factory employes. The letter stated that "In a survey of this nature the proper housing of the Working Classes must of course take a very prominent place. It is generally admitted that the existing housing of the Working Classes in this country doe not tend to improve their physical, moral or social status, and indeed is the direct cause of their want of stamina and diminishing earning power."

Mr. B. N. Gamadia moved that the letter be sent to the Commissioner for disposal.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy said the housing accommodation provided for factory labourers was in a most shameful condition. The agents made their money out of these men, but did nothing for them in return.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved that the matter be sent to the Commissioner for resport.

Mr. J. A. Wadia, said it was on account of the opposition from the Corporation that the Improvement Trust had not done anything, but in spite of that the Government had recently passed a scheme for the improvement of the accommodation for the mill-hands.

The amendment was passed

FERGUSSON ROAD NUISANCE.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. S. D. K. Parelker complaining of the smell emanating from the Low Level Channel at Fergusson Road, and stating that if it is allowed to continue, it will take many lives, and that the condition of health of the residents of a chawl situated at a distance of 200 feet from the Channel and of the staff of the Crescent Mills Office can hardly be conceived. He remarked that while members of the Corporation were urging the necessity for the improvement of the slums in Bombay, they allowed "their own deliberate human killing projects" to remain as they were. It was suggested that the Channel required to be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected from time to time.

Dr. Master moved that the letter should be forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of his opinion.

Dr. Batliwalla said the nuisance was a long standing one and required to be looked into. The municipal executive had told them that nothing could be done in the matter, but he thought something must be done to mitigate the nuisance.

Mr. S. D. Navalker said if the people had committed the nuisance which the Corporation had done, they would have been dragged before a magistrate and fined. The Corporation should take early steps to remove the nursance.

Mr. J. B. Petit said this was not the first time the matter had come before them. Many people had noticed the nuisance before. The people in the locality were suffering from the nuisance which must be removed at once.

Dr. Dadachanji also supported the motion.

Dr. Sukhia said that no matter what amount they might have spent they should remove the nuisance. The Corporation should not grudge a lakh of rupees which was stated to be equired for the purpose. The good of the people must be considered first.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said the nuisance was very great and must be removed at once. He moved an amendment that the Commissioner be asked to submit a scheme for removing the nuisance at an early date.

The amendment was passed.

TATA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna asked priority for the consideration of an application from the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., for a license to supply electric energy to the public in Bombay and in Kurla and Bandra.

The Commissioner's letter stated:

The applicants propose to supply electric energy to the public in the town and island of Bombay and in the municipal areas of Kurla and Bandra. The energy is to be transmitted by aerial lines from a generating station near Bhivpuri in the Colaba Collectorate to a receiving station the site of which has not yet been definitely determined but which is to be situated in Mahim. Energy is to be supplied by the applicants in accordance with the provisions of the draft license. In particular it will be noticed that within the town and island of Bombay energy is to be supplied (a) for power only to other licensees for their own purposes and in bulk—licensees being defined as the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company and its permitted assigns—and to factories, and to railways approved by the Government, provided the factories and railways require not less that 1,25,000 units per annum; and (b) for lighting only to consumers for power.

As I have already stated the position of the receiving station in Bombay City has not yet been definitely fixed. It is proposed to be situated somewhere in the large area in Mahim described in Mr. Mackison's memo. I agree with the Executive Engineer's recommendation, and suggest that Government should be asked to require the applicants to obtain the approval of the Municipality to the site finally selected. It is important that the development of the area near Mahim Station should not be interfered with and that the high pressure aerial transmission lines should be brought into the island no further than is absolutely necessary.

I suggest that the Corporation might ask to be placed in the same position as the Railway Companies, that is to be allowed, subject to the approval of Government, to obtain energy from the Company, provided that it agreed to take not less than 1,25,000 units a year, though not at the same place.

TRAMWAY CO.'S PROTEST.

The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., had written to the Corporation protesting against the granting of the requisite permission. They stated that the Corporation would ultimately buy the Tramway Co., and it was on the express support given by the Corporation that the capital was raised.

The Tramway Co. had written to the Government also protesting strongly against granting the new license. After going into the history of the Company from its very beginning the letter stated:

The new license now applied for by the Tata Hydro-Electric Supply Company contains provisions which differ materially from those of its existing license. All of these alterations have been designed with the express purpose of empowering that Company, or its assignees to depart from the settlement with our Company arrived at in 1906, as above described, and to invade to our prejudice the sphere of operations which was then by the decision of Government conserved to us. These alterations are:—

(a) In Clause 6 (b) of the existing license the right to supply is specifically restricted to factories and railways with a minimum annual consumption of 500,000 units.

In the new license this restricting annual minimum consumption is lowered to 125,000 units.

(b) In Section II of the same Clause the very important words: "and, save as aforesaid, the licensees shall not supply energy for lighting purposes except by agreement with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd.," have been deleted.

Mr. Sethna said they had to report on the matter within three months and he therefore moved that the matter be referred to the Tramways Committee for their consideration and report.

The motion was adopted.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Chairman of the Standing Committee obtained priority for the consideration of Budget Estimates for the year 1917-18 framed by the Standing Committee.

Mr. S. C. Barodawalla said that the new financial year would open with a cash balance of Rs. 46,42,730. According to Revised Estimates which had been just received, if adopted, it would be Rs. 48,17,407. The income for the year was estimated at Rs. 1,38,01,500 and the expenditure at Rs. 1,39,92,110. A deficit of Rs. 1,90,610 was therefore anticipated. No increase in taxation had, however, been proposed to meet this deficit as it could easily be met from the Surplus Cash Balance. It was not the policy of the Corporation to build up large balances. Such a policy would be repugnant to the statute under which they worked. They had, in the past, drawn upon the surplus balance to meet anticipated deficits, and it was in pursuance of the same policy that the deficit of Rs. 1,90,610 for the ensuing year was proposed to be met from the Surplus Cash Balance. This would still leave a closing balance of Rs. 44,52,140, according to Revised Estimate Rs. 46,26,787.

The taxation remained the same as in the current year, except in regard to the water rate by meter measurement for domestic purposes which was increased from annas three to annas four per 1,000 gallons for reasons explained in the Commissioner's note. The expenditure was also practically the same; the increase of Rs. 1,62,000 over the estimates for the current year being practically accounted for by an increase of rupees one lakh for primary education, Rs. 35,000 in the contribution payable to the Improvement Trust and Rs. 16,000 in public lighting. As the Standing Committee had observed in the note appended to the Budget Estimates, it would have given them much pleasure to allot a still larger grant for primary education than that provided for, viz., Rs. 6,10,000, but they had not before them any definite proposals from the Schools Committee and he trusted the Committee would place their proposals before the Corporation at a very early date.

The discussion was postponed to the next meeting on the motion of Mr. Nanavati.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday, the 11th instant.

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TRUST IN SIR D. HAIG.

NEW PRIME MINISTER "ADORED" BY THE ARMY.

Major Shaw (son of Lord Shaw), the Liberal member for Kilmarnock Burghs, who was on leave from the Somme battlefield, made a speech in Parliament on December 14 which deeply impressed the House.

Replying to Mr. Lynch, who had complained of the pause on the Somme, he said the conditions of the warfare in France were not even now appreciated in England. The hon. member called for an Abraham Lincoln, for a big man, and complained of stagnation on the front; but the biggest man could not make marsh and mud dry.

The campaign on the Somme had not stopped for want of munitions or because our troops could not beat the Germans. The outstanding feature of the situation was simply mud, which made it impossible either for our men or for the enemy to move up all that was necessary, and there was no ground for doubting that when once decent conditions were restored we should be able not only to resume the offensive but to improve on former results.

If there was one man in France who was trusted by every one from the highest to the lowest and to whom the soldier was ready to entrust his life with confidence, it was Sir Douglas Haig. (Cheers.) When they considered what had been done in the last six months no sneers could minimise achievements which history in due course would fully recognise. From the highest to the lowest the Army trusted its leaders, and as to the present Prime Minister, he was adored by the men in France and his presence at the head of affairs was regarded as an earnest of the greatest victories next year. (Cheers.)

One came back from the front with a most uneasy feeling. It was, shocking to find that, even at this moment, when the lines on the Somme were strewn with the bodies of unburied British soldiers, there was nothing talked of in the Press and in the smoking rooms of the clubs but gossip about personalities. Therefore he welcomed the excellent display of spirit by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer and the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. After that he believed that every man at the front would believe that among the head participators in recent events there was nothing petty or trivial.

The difficulties of the war had been underrated by many people, and the House bore its share of responsibility for that. If we were to carry out the express objects for which we entered the war by force of arms, then we were engaged in a struggle in which the most complete unity was of paramount importance. (Cheers.)

BOGUS BARON.

MORE THAN A DOZEN WOMEN DEFRAUDED.

It is believed that Frederick Faceks, bogus baron who committed suicide in a person cell at Westminister, London, in mail week had victimised more than a dozen women by his matrimonial frauds.

Calling himself Baron Van Ruysdael and representing that he had estate in Holland, Faceks obtained introductions to women of means through matrimonial agencies, and after obtaining possession their money deserted them—sometimes before marriage and sometimes afterwards.

From one woman he obtained £200, and from another £250. At Bath he deserted one of his brides on the morning after the wedding.

Not more than four marriages have been reported, but the authorities believe that other "wives" of Faceks are in existence.

Faceks was fifty-two years of age, and his originalmarriage took place at the German Church in Knightsbridge, his wife being the daughter of Faceks's landlady.

In 1899 he married a widow, whom he defranded of over £400. When the war broke out he was living in South London where he was registered as an alien. Afterwards he took lodgings at Royal-parade, Kew Gardens.

In April 1915 he was threatned with internment and disappeared. November found him in Wardour-street conducting a costumier's business with capital furnished by one of his women victims.

With the costumier's business Faecks combined a rabbit-farming enterprise at Thundersley, near Southend, where he posed as a bachelor of means, and had apartments.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL ELECTION ENQUIRY

BUKSH ELLAHIE v. ARIFF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

The Imperial Council election dispute between the Hon. Mr. Abdur Rahim Buksh Ellahie and Mr. Golam Hossain Ariff which was reported to have ended in a compromise before Mr. Monahan, on the 21st November, was again enquired into by Mr. H. Duval, who has been appointed Commissioner under the new Ordinance called the Indian Legislative Council Ordinance, issewed on the 27th December last by the Viceroy.

Apparently the Government did not accept the report made by Mr. Monahan and ordered a fresh enquiry To-day Mr. Duval held the enquiry and both parties with their respective witnesses were present. Prince Sultan Mirza and Prince Nawasherawanjah, son and grandson respectively of the King of Oudh, Sheik Abdul Ganj, merchant, and Mulla Mahmood, landholder and merchant were examined. The enquiry was adjourned till the 8th instant.

THE STATE PUBLIC-HOUSE.

TWO VOICES OF TEMPERANCE MEN.

A debate on the "Nationalisation of the liquor traffic "took place on Dec. 6 in the Central Hall, Manchester. The leading speakers were the Rev. J. E. Roberts, of Manchester, who put the case for nationalisation, and Mr. G. B. Wilson, who put the case against. Mr. W. Windsor presided.

Mr. Roberts said he had come somewhat reluctantly to the conclusion that nationalisation might be the best means of deliverance from the evils of the drink traffic. He advocated it not as an end, but as a means to an end, or as a weapon with which to fight the strongly entrenched "trade" and the firmly-rooted drinking habit. Nationalisation would give the nation the mastery of the trade. The use that was made of this power would, of course, depend upon public opinion. It was a national application of the principle of local option, trusting in the last degree to public opinion. It would eliminate personal profit in the sale of drink and rid us of the chief enemies of temperance reform, the members of the licensed trade. It would enable us to put an end to our abominable public-house system, one of the most scandalous things in the country; a system by which we shut men up behind closed doors and covered windows, excluding all restraining influences, and deliberately left them to be assailed by the temptation to drink every minute they remained there. The cost of making a proper use of nationalisation might be tremendous, but not too great a price for the reforms that could be secured. With regard to the question of moral responsibility, he had always felt that under our present system of licensing and taxation there was complicity in the trade on the part of the public.

THE GROUND OF CONSCIENCE.

Mr. Wilson made his main stand on the ground of religion and conscience. The purely academic proposal of nationalisation, which was diverting effort the practical policy of prohibition, called, he said, for a drastic change in the attitude of the Christian Church towards the liquor traffic, and the change must be justified up to the hilt before it was made. There was no guarantee that the transaction would be followed by the reforms they desired. The simple reason why these reforms had not already been achieved was that the churches had not been united in their determination to have them. At present the private trader was solely responsible for the conduct of the trade. The temperance man's relation to the liquor traffic would be completely changed by nationalisation. At present he was an opponent of the making and selling of drink; under nationalisation he would be a manufacturer and seller of drink. The whole community would be responsible not only for making and selling a dangerous and insidious poison, but also for employing people as civil servants in the most unhealthy trade of the country. There was no ground for thinking it possible to reduce consumption by this means more effectively than it could be reduced by State restrictions without nationalisation. The experience of countries which had tried schemes for the elimination of private profit was not encouraging. Nationalisation as a means of temperance reform meant buying the drink business and running it at a loss. Mr. Roberts and many others might be willing to do that, but was the nation prepared to do it? The influence of the whole financial hierarchy would be opposed to any proposal to depreciate the value of a national asset, and many indiyidual citizens would be unwilling to add to their burdens for the sake of reform.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

LEAVE BHUJ FOR KARACHI

(From our Correspondent.)

CUTCH MANDVI, Jan. 8.

Yesterday morning their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon accompanied by H. H. the Rao, viewed the procession of the State Sowari and afterwards visited the hospital, jail and stud farm.

Their Excellencies accompanied by H. H. the Rao, Lieut.-Colonel Harold, Political Agent, and Captain MacEwan, A.-D.-C., left Bhuj by motor in the afternoon for Mandvi. Amongst those present at the Residency to see their Excellencies off were Mrs. Harold, Maharaj-Kumar Shri Vijayarajji and Kumar Shri Godji.

On arrival at Mandvi their Excellencies after saying good-bye to H. H. the Rao, proceeded on board H. M. S. Northbrook. Colonel Harold went on board with their Excellencies and took leave of them there. A salute of 17 guns was fired as their Excellencies left the shore of Cutch.

H. M. S. Northbrook with their Excellencies on board, sailed for Karachi at 5 p.m. where their Excellencies are due to arrive on Tuesday afternoon.

MR. TILAK AT NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 8.

During his stay here Mr. B. G. Tilak addressed an audience of over 12,000 persons Dr. Gour presiding. Among those present were the Hon. Sir Bepin Krishna Bose the Hon. Mr. Dixit, and Rao Bahadur Pandit.

Mr. Tilak expressed satisfaction at the complete untity of all sections of India and warned his hearers against the attempts of the Round Table party and Lord Sydenham who practiccally denied the necessity of any more reforms being granted to India while the Colonies were trying their utmost to share the power of ruling the destinies of India in common with England. Mr. Tilak exhorted the audience to spare nothing, energy or resources in fighting for Home Rule which alone would save them from the Colonies' domination. He also emphasised the urgency of starting vigorous work both in India and England in this respect.

Mr. Tilak then left for Yeotmal.

CONVALESCENT SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

ENTERTAINMENT AT TOWN HALL.

The Town Hall was *en fete* on Saturday last when the ladies of the British India Circle of the Presidency War and Relief fund, gave their second annual tea and entertainment to nearly 600 convalescents from the various War Hospitals in the City.

Eight large tables beautifully decorated with the colours and symbols of the Allies were dressed and served by the ladies of the Circle assisted by number of commanders and marine and engineer officers of the service under the general direction of Mrs. Murdoch and Mrs. Macdonald, the conveners of the Circle.

After a sumptuous tea efficiently catered for by Mr. W. Clarke the Co.'s superintending steward and his assistants, the guests settled down to a musical evening during which four of the patients together with a number of ladies and gentlemen including Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Scott, the Misses Morgan, McHattie and Plunkett, Messrs. Phill. Carlton, Jas. McGrath, Gillett, Bourne and Taylor took part, the audience joining whoe-heartedly in the choruses.

The pipes and drums of the Bombay Scots played national and inspiring music at intervals to the evident enjoyment of the audience.

After a service of coffee and sandwiches at 7-30, Miss Ada Reeve, direct from her Matinee at the Excelsior, entered the hall and was received with tumultuous cheering. Miss Reeve at once mounted the platform and sang seven songs without in any way reducing the enthusiastic demands for her return. She eventually made a most inspiring little speech assuring the gallant lads of her deep appreciation of their work and her interest in them, desiring them to think of her always, not as Ada Reeve the actress, but as their sincere friend and well-wisher. Led by Miss Reeve, the audience then sang the National Anthem, bringing to a close a most successful entertainment which, the promoters were assured will live in the memory of the audience for a long time.

The transport of the men to and from the different hospitals was most promptly and efficiently carried out by Lieut. Bapty, M. C., Mechanical Transport Officer who did not hesitate to supplement his mechanical transport by commandeering trams and private cars.

The general arrangements including the tasteful decoration of hall and platform were carried out by Mr. R. A. Murdoch, General Manager and Staff of the Company's Mazagon Docks.

DEATH OF A WELL KNOWN JOCKEY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

The well-known cross-country jockey McNeilage died yesterday in the General Hospital. A few days ago while schooling a horse named Don Cassey, the horse fell and rolling over the jockey, injured him badly. He was taken to the hospital in an unconscious state and remained so till the time of his death. He was a bold rider and much sympathy is felt.

(Continued in Column 5.)

13-3½, 3 years.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's ch a h Panama, aged.
Mr. Diamond's b a h Toledo, 13-3, 4 years.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's bl a h Bayonet, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. P. Stewart's g a h Fairy Gold, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. A. A. Dharamsey's ch a h Safi, 13-3½, aged.
Nawab Najafali Khan's ch a h Khan Bahadur (late Leader), 4 years.
Mr. Downes' b a h Abdul, 13-3½, aged.
Miss H. F. Petit's g a h Rosy Morn, 13-3, aged.
Mr. A. P. Brigstocke's g a h Subeh Pasha, 13-3, 6 years.
Khan Bahadur Israr Hasan Khan's g a h Manora, 13-2½, 6 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Revivor, 6 years.
THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.
Mr. J. Stewart's g a h Mat-hat-Baig, 13-2½.
Messrs. J. K. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's b a h Tenebreuse, 13-3½.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's ch a h Defender, 13-3½.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Sacod, 13-3½.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 14-0.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's g a h Tawdry, 13-3½.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Investment, 14-0.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Cyprus, 13-3.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Lord Roseberry, 13-3½.
Mr. P. Jeevajee's b a h Alwar, 14-0.
Messrs. A. Nanjee and Valljee Moosajee's b a h Gazal, 14-0.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Hurchan, 14-0.
Mr. Ebrahim Gazi's b a h Advance, 13-3.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b a h Peacemaker, 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdas and P. Mathradas' b a h Crusader, 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdas and P. Mathradas' ch a g Beethoven, 14-0.
H. H. Jam Sahib's g a h Biglig, 14-0.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Engine, 14-0.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish, 13-2.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Nainava, 14-0.

SATURDAY'S CALCUTTA RACES

HANDICAPS FOR GOVERNOR'S CUP.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

Handicaps for the Governor's Cup and the Metropolitan Plate the two principal races to be decided next Saturday, are as under:—

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Politian 9-11, Marcianus 8-9, Matchlock 8-7, Royal Ambition 8-1, Screamer 7-12, Second Edition 7-11, Santa Barbara 7-10, The Truth 7-9, Shining Way 6-7, and Midsand 6-7.

THE METROPOLITAN PLATE.—Salandra 9-12, Radiant 9-3, Pastime 8-12, Symrex 8-10, Dersingham 8-9, Swanker 8-9, Pantomine 8-8, Forfeit Lass 8-0, Widgiewa 7-10, and St. Vagrant 6-12.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

ENTRIES FOR FIFTH EXTRA MEETING

(Entries closed at 4 p.m., Monday, 8th January, 1917.)

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Laveco, aged.
Mr. Heath's b e g Silver Thrush, 5 years.
Mr. Heath's ch e h Orloff, 6 years.
Messrs. Heath and Arthur's ch e h Yellow Jester, 5 years.
Messrs. Heath and Gold's b e g Joyous Gard, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S's br e h Bandit, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e h Criton, aged.
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's b e g Llangeinor, 6 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Rollestone, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e h Summer Thyme, 5 years.
Messrs. F. M. Garda and M. Goculdas' b e h Fire Finch, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdas' b aus g Soultline, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdas' ch e g Primrose Morn, aged.
Mr. Pitt's bl e h Triple Alliance, aged.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's ch e h Cromdale, 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's b e h Philanthropist, 6 years.
THE MANCHESTER PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).
Messrs. A. S. Oomer and F. A. Tarrant's ch e g Royal Song, 4 years.
Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's b e g King's Head, 6 years.
Messrs. Heath and Stewart's b e m Tootsie, 4 years.
Messrs. Heath and Stewart's bl e m Corridor, aged.
Mr. J. Stewart's b e g Anthracite, 4 years.
Mr. Kelso's br e g Verst, 5 years.
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's br e g Llangeinor, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Waynflete, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Kinsale, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e g Bunty, 6 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b or br e h Kenilworth, 4 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's ch e h Bedspread, 5 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e h Dorian, 5 years.
Messrs. F. M. Garda and M. Goculdas' b e h Fire Finch, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdas' br e m Fine Trout, 3 years.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Margreen, 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's br aus h Twa Brigs, aged.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e g Hopper, aged.
Aga Cochchin Shah's b e m Matchless Maud, 5 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Somali, 4 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Rolling Stock, 5 years.
THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.
Messrs. A. S. Oomer and F. A. Tarrant's b e h Duet, 3 years.
Mr. J. Stewart's ch e m Chastity, aged.
Mr. J. Heath's b e h Lucky Thought, 4 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e h Wise Thrush, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e h Johanie H., 3 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Dunskey, 4 years.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's ch ch h Aubrey, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's br e g Minimum, 4 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's bl ch g Black Boy, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdas' br e m Megale, 5 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II, aged.
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Impecunious, aged.
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Haven of Rest, 4 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's ch e m Dress, 4 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Princess Zagha, 5 years.
THE MALAD PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Nawabzada, 14-0, aged.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Malacca, 5 years.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Burg, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Heath's g a h Makbul, aged.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Powerful, 6 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's ch a h Eldorado, 5 years.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory, 5 years.
Mr. Towfik Ismail's b a h Ajmer, aged.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's g a h Tawdry, 13-3½, 6 years.
Messrs. A. Nanjee and Valijee Moosajee's b a h Gazal, 14-0, aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Hurchan, 14-0, aged.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Black Hussar, 5 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Osprey, 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdas and P. Mathradas' b a h Royal Court, 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdas and P. Mathradas' g a h Tajilmulook, aged.
Captain Bernard's b a h Iron Chest, aged.
Mr. Nasir Abdoola's g a h Welcome, aged.
Mr. P. Stewart's g a h Kaiumers, 5 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Full Moon, 13-3, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Aurora, 5 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Malayeb, 13-1, aged.
THE PRONGS PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.
Messrs. A. S. Oomer and H. Kadum's g a h Hudban, 6 years.
Mr. George's g a h Planet, 14-0, 5 years.
Mr. Abdul Karim Essa's g a h Dartmoor, 13-3, 3 years.
Mr. Heath's g a h Subbiaca, 6 years.
Messrs. Heath and Gold's b a h Refusal, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Angler, 13-2½, 4 years.
Chief of Mahisal's g a h Active, 4 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's ch a h Orienta Balm, aged.
Messrs. A. A. Mahomed and Zaid bin Mahomed's g a h Cox, 3 years.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's b a h Salim, 13-2½, 5 years.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Bagdady's b a h Shailan, 5 years.
Mr. D. S. Mehta's b a h Faleh Khan, 14-0, aged.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Nassau, 5 years.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's g a h Good Morning, 13-2½, 6 years.
Mr. Frank's g a g Mount Pleasant, 13-3½, 5 years.
Mr. Frank's g a h Royalist, 13-2, aged.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's b a h The Ney, 13-2½, 6 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Sherali, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. J. Bomanjee's ch a h Tawakul, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Kolmes' b a h India, 13-3½, 3 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Acetine, 14-0, 5 years.
Mr. Valijee Moosajee's ch a h Hasty (late England), 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. Shaik Esmail's b a h Wizard, 13-3½, 5 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed and Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a h Grand Master, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. S. A. Wahed and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Mint Master, 3 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdas and P. Mathradas' g a h Paradise, 13-2½, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdas and P. Mathradas' ch a h Sultan, 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdas and P. Mathradas' b a h Najdi, 13-3½, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdas and P. Mathradas' br a h Portugal, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's ch a h Nimrod, 13-3½, 5 years.
Captains Bernard and Hutton's b a h Thorium, 6 years.
Mr. T. Bateman's g a h Challenger, aged.
Mr. Yusuff Haroon's g a h Raven, 3 years.
Mr. Diamond's g a h Remmes, 6 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Lands End, 5 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br a h Collector, 6 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Marmora, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. Mubarak's g a h Moo-a-fi, aged.
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's b a g Clever Boy, aged.
Messrs. Nasar Abdoola and Yussuff Sheriff's ch a h Jemador, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Pasu Malsee's g a h Shukur, 6 years.
Mr. H. R. Thanawalla's b a h Bhayram,

(Continued in next Column.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, January 9, 1917.

MR. LIONEL CURTIS'S FALLACIES. II.

We have already pointed out the basic fallacy which Mr. Curtis accepts in his letter as to the character and extent of the existence of a national public opinion in India. So far from there being only "small but important sections" which are capable of forming opinions on political questions, there is, on the contrary, a solid unified body of public opinion representing the educated community of the country as a whole,—not scattered and sectional but co-related, co-ordinated, and not only with capacity for the fullest co-operation and joint expression and action but already organised for that purpose. Of course, as we have said, by shutting their eyes to facts, the bureaucracy can go on till domesday declaring that this unified body of educated opinion, in agreement on practically all the political problems of the moment, has no right to speak in the name of the people of the country,—whose kith and kin, as Mr. Jinnah very pertinently reminded us, they are,—that their ends are purely selfish and that it is necessary, therefore, that the foreign bureaucracy should continue to stand as a bulwark between them and the masses whom they would exploit for class purposes. As to that it is easy for a man like Mr. Curtis, if he is inspired with a truly sincere desire to get at and judge for himself the actual conditions and facts to satisfy himself that the leaders of the educated community are in closer sympathy with the masses and understand their views and wants better than any foreigner can do. But, in any event, why should this precedent condition to self-government be laid down in the case of India? Has not the educated community in all self-governing countries held at first the reins of power. Is it too much to say that India can provide electorates to-day fully as representative of the country as a whole as were the electorates, with their closely limited franchise, which returned members of Parliament after the great Reform Bill of 1832? A quarter of a century ago the late Robert Knight declared that the people of India were as fit then for self-government as the people of North America were a hundred years before when they achieved self-government. The statement was demonstrably true. How much more demonstrably true is it to-day!

As we have said, Mr. Curtis like all critics of the advocates of a definite scheme of reform in this country, which would transfer authority from an official oligarchy to the elected representatives of the people, lays down conditions which have never been made to apply in any other country. One of the favourite objections is the existence in India, in various parts of the country, of tribes still living in a semi-barbarous condition. If that were to be an accepted obstacle to self-government, the civilised community in India would have to remain under the autocracy of the bureaucracy indefinitely. But it was not considered an obstacle in South Africa, where the existence of a huge semi-civilised black population, which has not been admitted to the franchise, was not considered an obstacle to the grant of self-government to the civilised white community; in Australia where, when self-government was granted there were large numbers of uncivilised aborigines still inhabiting those countries, or in Canada where there were the Red Indians. And in South Africa the uncivilised people, who are not admitted to any sort of share in the government of this so-called self-governing country, is as four to one in proportion to the civilised whites. Compare that with India where the semi-barbarous tribes are in an infinitesimal minority and widely scattered in small areas. It has never been suggested anywhere, in the case of white people, that they should wait for self-government until the uncivilised or semi-civilised populations caught them up in education or culture, and the argument would hardly be worth consideration, if it were not that it is always trotted out in the case of India and that Mr. Curtis shows distinct signs of flirting with it.

Mr. Curtis's greatest fallacy, however, is the remarkable dictum that the responsibility of final decision cannot be placed in the hands of the educated community in this country because they would not be capable of "enforcing their decisions on the overwhelming majority who would overpower them." We leave aside for the moment the gratuitous character of the assumption that the decisions of such an autonomous government as might be set up would be so obnoxious to the masses or the overwhelming majority. But how are decisions enforced? By the existence of the military power at the disposal of the State. Why should an autonomous government in India not have the support of that power? How are the decisions of the South African Government enforced upon the overwhelming majority of the coloured population but by the existence at its back of the Imperial power? Why should not India be entitled to the enjoyment of the same support, if she were autonomous, as is accorded to the self-governing dominions without question, especially since she has been and is paying more heavily than any other part of the Empire outside the United Kingdom for the maintenance of Imperial power. And what is more, the self-governing dominions have been able from their birth to enjoy the protection of that power very largely by reason of the wealth which Great Britain has drawn from India, and which she has used in turn to maintain a power that has enabled her to afford gratuitous protection to vast countries far removed from her own shores, and under which those countries have alone been able to grow and develop. Mr. Curtis lays down the amazing dictum that the British Government could not enforce political decisions which were not theirs. If this principle had been followed in the development of the self-governing dominions they would never have been able to govern themselves. Has Mr. Curtis forgotten what happened in Natal in 1906, to go no further back? Not only could the governments of the self-governing dominions not enforce their decisions on the overwhelming majority if they were left without the support of the Imperial power, but they might be incapable sometimes of enforcing them on minorities, if those minorities were, as they sometimes are, very large and powerful and the dividing line very thin. If you have a federation of self-governing units, where each contributes to the joint Imperial power, each individual unit exists and enjoys all the privileges of an independent and self-governing state by reason of the existence of the Imperial power, which is at its disposal both for external protection and the enforcement of internal order. Surely it is not a want of clarity of thought and capacity for logical reasoning which induces Mr. Curtis suddenly to accept this novel doctrine, which he lays down for India as a reason for postponing indefinitely her right to the autonomy which the other units of the Empire enjoy?

THE GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION

The report of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, for the year ending March 31, 1916, has just been issued.—that is, about nine months after the end of the official year. The Director submitted his report on September 7, last, and the Secretariat were occupied for three months in the process of review and publication. The outcome of this long process of gestation is a perfunctory Review by the Government which is merely a not very intelligent summary of the Director's Report. That there is something rotton in the state of the Education Department of this Presidency has been made evident by the recent discussions in the local Legislative Council and the short-sighted policy adopted as regards expenditure on education. The Director attempts to conceal the defects in the working of his Department, and in the fifty pages of his Report there is hardly a suggestion as to any anxiety to remedy these defects or any indication of steps already taken or to be taken to this end. Some glaring acts of omission and commission are recorded without a word of comment, others are attempted to be explained away by a play of the misplaced cynical humour, which has proved a valuable asset to the Director of Public Instruction in many an awkward situation in the Legislative Council. The constant recourse to it is neither helpful nor illuminative but exasperating, especially in an important public document in which he is expected to give a clear and satisfactory account of his stewardship of a Department whose functions more vitally affect the future of the people of the Presidency than those, of any other department of Government.

The importance of as wide a diffusion of primary education as possible cannot be over-emphasised. But it is a commonplace of experience that, along with the carrying out of the most vigorous and progressive programme of primary education, the surest means of attaining that end is to see that no efforts are spared to push forward higher education; for to the extent to which higher education spreads among the people, to that extent will there be created an atmosphere favourable to the diffusion of primary education. The manner in which the question of higher education is dealt with in the Government Review as well as in the Report is fairly representative of the method adopted by the Director in compiling the report and of the Government attitude with regard to this most important branch of education. In the first place, it may be noticed that only three out of 43 pages of the report are devoted to "University and Collegiate Education." After noticing that there was a remarkable recovery in the percentage of successful matriculation candidates, which had dropped to 30 in the previous year in consequence of a stiffening in the standard of the examination, the Government make the gratuitous statement that they hope "that the raising of the percentage to 48 in the year under review does not mean a return to the unsatisfactory conditions which have been made the subject of the adverse comment of Government on former occasions." All this is an old story in a new garb. Formerly, for some years we were told that the matriculation standard was too low and that many students, otherwise incompetent, were thus enabled to pass through the portals of the University. The matriculation standard was raised and unfortunately for the critics of the matriculation, the percentage of successful candidates has also begun to show a tendency to rise. So a new cry is now raised.

"The Governor-in-Council," we are assured, "notices with regret that the tendency to slovenliness and inaccuracy of written work, referred to in the last year's review, shows no sign of disappearance." Government cannot have it both ways. The standard of matriculation has been raised and it is by that standard and that standard alone that the work of the candidates is to be judged and not by any impossible ideal of perfection as to the definite character of which the Director, the Secretariat Officials, and even some of the examiners, themselves have no proper conception. That is not to say that the tendency to slovenliness and inaccuracy of written work by the candidates is not there. It is there, but it is not peculiar to candidates who appear for the matriculation examination of the Bombay University. It is a tendency common to a considerable portion of candidates for matriculation or any other examination all over the world. By all means let it be emphasised with a view to securing proper remedial measures. But it is futile to make it serve the purpose of a preconceived theory by exaggerating its gravity to the extent of suggesting that it "constitutes a serious reflection upon the methods of teaching employed in some of the secondary schools of the Presidency and gives rise to feelings of grave apprehension as to the usefulness and efficiency of the candidates in their subsequent career." Apart from the curious inconsistency and shortsightedness which lose sight of the fact that the gravamen of the evil, to the extent to which it exists, is a reflection as much on the Education Department which vertually controls secondary schools as on the schools themselves, it is difficult to avoid the impression that this alarmist view of the evil appears to have been taken with the purpose of shirking the solution of a greater and a far more real evil. For some time there has been a widespread complaint about the overcrowded state of colleges in the Presidency and a sense of acute dissatisfaction has prevailed at the consequent want of accommodation in colleges for an increasing number of students seeking collegiate education. It was surely to be expected that the Head of the Department would throw some light on this pressing problem. The Director, however, is satisfied with merely recording that the number of students in Government and aided colleges increased from 3,475 to 4,702. Out of these the Government Colleges provided education for only 1,192. There must certainly be some record in the colleges, if not in the Director's Office, as to how many students were refused admission. This information was vouchsafed last year; but since then the grievance has become more acute than ever. The method adopted by the Director to meet it is to ignore its existence altogether. The Government in their review have taken their cue from the Director so that there is unanimity of silence over a grievance that has been constantly and vigorously agitated in the press and on the platform. Meanwhile the solicitude of Lord Willingdon's Government about education remains as vocal as ever.

Notes of the Day.

A War Contrast.

There is curiously contrasting war news to-day. On the one hand we have the report that the Allies' Conference in Rome,—perhaps the biggest and most important War Council yet held,—has recorded a complete agreement on the questions under discussion, and has decided upon instituting a still closer co-ordination of efforts directed to the common objective. The news from the German side, on the other hand, has a very different tale to tell. The enemy countries evidently are at last in the grip of economic disintegration. There can be no doubt that some parts of Germany at all events are feeling the pinch to the point of starvation. As for Austria, there is no attempt even at a diplomatic disguise of her sore straits. It is common knowledge, both among belligerents and neutrals, that she can hardly continue to feed even her armies in the field. Germany is stated to be holding out in hopes of the financial exhaustion of the Allies. The chances are, so far as one may judge by well authenticated facts,—e.g., the response to the latest English War loan,—that her own economic ruin will have overtaken her long before the Allies become bankrupt.

The Emperor Charles.

In this connection it seems worth while taking notice of the attitude of the new Austrian Emperor which is circumstantially described in to-day's cables. In the opinion of most critics it will probably be found, when the history of these momentous days comes to be written, that the death of Francis Joseph was an unmixed blessing to Austria. That extraordinary and ill-starred old man appeared to have communicated some of his own atrocious bad luck to the unhappy country over whose destinies he presided for such an unconscionably long time. And in his dotage his was an influence only for evil,—he was only fit apparently to play the second fiddle to the other Kaiser in Germany. That the new Emperor brings both knowledge and perception to the duties of his high office is shown by the vigour and determination with which he has already set about weeding out the officials of the old regime. He must have had full cognizance of the nature of the intrigues and influences that have brought Austria to her present pass when he decided upon the two-fold policy of rooting out pro-Germans on the one hand, and encouraging the peace party on the other. Like many others he does not see why Austria should accompany Germany to her doom.

Canada's Greeting.

Following Australia, Canada, through her Governor-General, has sent a cordial New Year message to the Government and people of India. It is a chivalrous and glowing tribute that comes from the Dominion. The Government and people of Canada desire to "express their unstinted admiration of the valorous deeds of the native troops of India while fighting for their Emperor on the battlefields of Europe." There is good reason to believe that both in the case of Canada and of Australia the official tribute to India reflects the national opinion of those countries. Both the Canadians and the Australians have fought, in Flanders, in Gallipoli and elsewhere, shoulder to shoulder with Indians, and have frankly recognised and proclaimed the worth and valour of their Indian colleagues and fellow-subjects. Their generous appreciation is in striking contrast to the miserable and half-hearted admissions that have only reluctantly found expression in various quarters nearer home. To damn with faint praise is an ancient device, but even that was almost too great an effort when it came to saying that India had acquitted herself finely by pouring out her life-blood and her treasure for the cause of the Empire.

India's Trade After War.

The circulation of summarised news is no doubt a difficult task at the best of times, and no one has any wish to be supercritical with the news agencies that are so bravely "carrying on" in war times. All the same the first part of Reuter's message to-day is unnecessarily obscure. A little further elucidation brought to bear on the following passage would not have been amiss: "The Times' remarks that some limitations will be required regarding the way in which minerals may be dealt with after extraction in order to prevent their being used against us in war." Presumably we have something to do with minerals and their extraction and, therefore, it is not clear how the question arises of "their being used against us in war". It is a comfort however that we know exactly what the "Times" has to say on shipping and on Tariff problems.

Politics and Crime.

The judgment of the Special Tribunal that has been engaged in the second supplementary trial of the Lahore Conspiracy case provides the "Pioneer" with a limitless text for characteristic and congenial incoherence. It seizes the judgment as a peg on which to hang a variety of false inferences and shallow generalisations. The nationalist movement in India to-day, it appears, is "conspicuously lacking in leaders of real statesmanship and ability." Mr. Gokhale in death receives enconiums which in life never came his way,—merely that his successors in political leadership might be induced to feel uncomfortable! The "Commissioners" of the Special Tribunal are reported to have dogmatised as follows: "Constitutional agitation may easily drift into intemperate agitation, intemperate agitation into sedition, and sedition into active revolutionary methods." The "Pioneer" thereupon "drifts" into the eminently rational deduction that constitutional agitation is the root of all evil in India! To bring the moral home it is even at pains to urge such relevant warnings as that "India under German rule would not even enjoy the political status of Alsace-Lorraine." Drift!

A Baroda Example.

The Baroda State is to be congratulated on the commendable expedition with which the desire of his Highness the Gaekwar, recently announced, to inaugurate a Representative Assembly, has materialised. The first session of this Assembly which met at Baroda last week and at which seventy-five representatives from the different Taluka and District Boards were present, will be remembered as a memorable event marking an important step in the extension of representative government in one of the most progressive States in this country. The review by the Dewan of the important phases of the development of local self-Government, the discussion on various important questions by the representatives assembled, their suggestions with regard to the future and the views of the Government thus elicited, all go to indicate the important place which the Assembly can occupy in the education of the people in public affairs and no less in facilitating good and efficient government. We have no doubt that as more experience is gained of the working of the Assembly, it will become the means of securing for the people of the Baroda State more and more effective voice in the control of their affairs.

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Maharajah of Tikangarh has arrived in Bombay and is staying in a bungalow in Hughes Road.

H. H. the Maharajah Sir Pratapsinghji of Orchha has arrived in Bombay and is putting up at Walkeshwar.

Yesterday morning the police searched a house in Calcutta and arrested a young man in connection with a political dacoity in Eastern Bengal. It is reported the police also seized several incriminating documents.

GREECE PREPARING FOR WAR.

SECRET ARMING OF RESERVISTS.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN GREECE.

SECRET ENROLMENT OF RESERVISTS.

VIOLENT LANGUAGE OF PRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 0-40 a.m., Jan. 9.

Apparently the Greek Government is preparing for war with the Entente.

The pro-German press in the most violent language declares that the blockade has caused an intolerable situation.

Reservists are secretly being enrolled and have been ordered to be ready to join their regiments at an hour's notice.

FRANCE'S RESPECT FOR SWISS NEUTRALITY.

RENEWED ASSURANCES TO SWISS GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., Jan. 8.

In view of the possibility of Germany meditating a blow at France through Switzerland, it is noteworthy that the French Government recently renewed its assurances to the Swiss Government that France will strictly respect Swiss neutrality.

ONLY WAY TO PEACE.

DECISIVE MILITARY DEFEAT OF ENEMY

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 8.

In an editorial article "The Times" says:—After the Kaiser's Army Order peace talk is simply silly. The only way to peace is to inflict a decisive military defeat on the enemy. It is all-important steadily to increase our superiority on the Western front and not to run risks by dissipating our efforts.

MR. ROOSEVELT ON DR. WILSON'S PEACE NOTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" special correspondent cables:—

Mr. Roosevelt in a published statement on President Wilson's Note says that to say that Germans who are occupied in transporting 100,000 slaves out of Belgium are fighting for the same objects as their hunted victims is a callous and most immoral falsehood. He ridicules the idea of America guarding small nationalities and guaranteeing the world's peace.

GREAT REVIVAL OF AGRICULTURE.

APPEAL BY PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 8.

Mr. R. E. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture, in a speech at Bedford, forecasted a great revival of agriculture as a result of the war. He appealed to all farmers to produce all they could for man and beast. He intended to establish clubs for growing potatoes and for pig-keeping with the help of the Treasury.

INDIA AND CANADA.

NEW YEAR GREETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Governor-General of Canada, dated January 1st:—

"The Government and people of Canada send to the Government and people of India their cordial greeting on the occasion of the New Year. They desire at the same time to express their unstinted admiration of the valorous deeds of the native troops of India while fighting for their Emperor on the battlefield of Europe and they are confident that the splendid spirit which inspired these gallant men and which animates the British forces throughout the Empire, will know no diminution until complete victory shall have crowned our cause and secured the conclusion of a just and lasting peace."

The following reply has been sent by the Viceroy, dated 3rd January:—

"On behalf of the Government and people of India I thank you for your kind wishes and for the gracious message of appreciation which you convey. In the efforts and sacrifices which lie before us before peace can come, India will be proud to stand side by side with Canada whose sons have played so glorious a part in defending the Empire."

GERMAN "FRIGHTFULNESS".

MAY RUN AMOK AT ANY MOMENT.

OUTBURST OF BOASTING IN GERMAN PRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 7.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 8.

Another indication that Germany is likely to run amok at any moment is contained in the Dutch pro-German organ "Toekomst" which intimates that the Germans regard all British merchantmen as auxiliary cruisers to be sunk without regard to life. The paper warns neutrals that their flags will not protect them.

The Emperor's order has started a new outburst of boasting in the German press which shouts for joy at the capture of Braila, although the German official statement admits that the place was an empty shell.

GROWING SCARCITY IN GERMANY.

WIDESPREAD DISCONTENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 8.
Recd. 4-15 p.m. Jan. 8.

The German newspapers testify to the growing scarcity in Germany.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says Germany is now practically dependent on herself for milk and butter while cheese has disappeared.

The "Cologne Gazette" says further restrictions on potatoes will be necessary to three pounds weekly. The municipality of Essen has protested against this.

At a meeting of the Berlin Municipality the policy of Herr Battocki was denounced, the critics including Burgomaster Wermuth, who dwelt on the scarcity of milk and potatoes. The Council resolved to urge Government to secure more equitable distribution of food, less favouring country districts. The Bavarian Ministry has ordered hotel keepers to cease feeding foreigners.

The "New York Times" declares that the reason for the German peace note is the apprehension of starvation as a result of the British blockade.

STARVING AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

STRINGENCY OF THE BLOCKADE OF BOSPHORUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" special correspondent states that a neutral who has arrived in Zurich from Constantinople says that Austria lacks many things, and Turkey lacks everything. People are literally dying of hunger in Constantinople. Perhaps the English and the French do not realise the task accomplished by Russia, since the taking of Trebizond, including as it does the paralysing of Turkey's navy destruction of her merchant fleet and almost absolute blockade of the Bosphorus.

AUSTRO-GERMAN RELATIONS

SIGNIFICANCE OF KAISER'S ARMY ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 8.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

The "Westminster Gazette" commenting on the Kaiser's order to the Army and the Navy describes it as out of step with other German actions, notably the communication of peace terms to President Wilson, and regards it as a hasty withdrawal from an attitude that has led to revelations of rot in Austrian opinion.

Further evidence of Austria's attitude is provided by the Vienna censors permitting the "Arbeiter Zeitung" to suggest that if the Entente Powers are ready to negotiate for peace after evacuation in the west such evacuation should be immediately carried out.

ALLIED CONFERENCE IN ROME.

COMPLETE AGREEMENT RECORDED.

CLOSER CO-ORDINATION OF EFFORTS DECIDED UPON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Jan. 8.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 8.

The conference of the Allies has again recorded a complete agreement on the various questions discussed, and it was decided to carry out a still closer co-ordination of efforts.

POPULAR OVATION TO THE DELEGATES.

"DEFINITE COMPLETE VICTORY"

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ROME, Jan. 8.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Jan. 8.

M. Boselli gave a luncheon in honour of the Conference delegates, yesterday. Proposing the toast of the Allies, he prophesied a definite complete victory which would result from their closely concerted action and determination.

M. Briand, replying, associated himself with M. Boselli's prophecy. The crowd outside gave ovation to the departing delegates, especially to Mr. Lloyd George, M. Briand and General Cadorna. The latter's motorcar was compelled to go at a walking pace through the streets packed with people who cheered continuously.

The "Giornal Italia" emphasises the importance of the phrase "definite complete victory," which, it says, M. Boselli and M. Briand repeated in order to show the world the meaning of the Conference. All the delegates expressed satisfaction at the complete success of the Conference's decisions of which will be translated into decisive action which, it is believed, will pave the way to a victorious issue. The discussions were characterised by absolute frankness, unselfishness, harmony and iron determination.

ITALIAN ADVANCE ON CARSO FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 8.

An Italian wireless communiqué says we advanced five hundred metres on the Carso front.

INCREASED BRITISH TRADE IN 1916.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 8.

The imports for 1916 amounted to £949,152,679, an increase of £97,259,329, compared with 1915, and the exports amounted to £506,546,212, an increase of £121,677,764.

The imports for December were £75,406,306, an increase of £5,079,391, over previous December, and exports £39,928,469, an increase of £5,980,941.

STEAMERS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 8.

The Norwegian steamer Helgoy and the Greek steamer Tsiropinas have been sunk.

WOOLWICH AND SANDHURST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" special correspondent cables:—

Courses of instruction at Woolwich and Sandhurst will henceforth be for a year and for eight months respectively. Examinations after February of this year will be held in March, July and November, the age limit being 17½ to 18½.

POLISH VOLUNTEERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" special correspondent cables:—

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says that the Polish volunteers are numerically negligible.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

RASPITZA LAKE REACHED.

ROUMANIANS DEFEAT DENSE ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 8.

A Russian wireless communiqué says in the Riga fighting we took five hundred prisoners.

We surprised and captured the trenches in the Oituz valley. We retired north-west of Focsani in the easterly direction.

The Roumanians have restored their positions at Kapatunu. In the same area they threw back a dense attack south-west of Focsani.

We took the offensive and reached the line of Raspitza lake.

FALL OF BRAILA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 7.

The Viceroy's war telegram received from the Secretary of State dated 6th January, says:—

The Germans captured an island on the Dvina north of Dvinsk.

The Russo-Roumanians have repulsed the enemy at several points in the Moldavian mountains, but the enemy claim to have made some progress through mountains towards the Sereth mowlands. The enemy are also making progress north-west of Focsani.

The Germans and the Bulgarians have captured the important town of Braila but there is reason to believe most of the grain stores have been removed.

GRAIN STORES DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 0-40 a.m., Jan. 9.

Braila is normally a great grain depot but the stores were probably destroyed as the German communiqué does not mention any booty.

SIR SAM HUGHES VINDICATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 7.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., Jan. 8.

The report on the investigation into the Militia Department's sale of ammunition to the Admiralty completely exonerates Sir Sam. Hughes.

HUNS' SHIPPING WAIL.

HERR BALLIN'S NEWSPAPER WANTS COMPENSATION.

A cry of anguish goes up from the "Hamburger Fremdenblatt," the mouthpiece of Herr Ballin, of the Hamburg-America Line, which has repeatedly drawn attention to the flourishing condition of German shipbuilding, and to the readiness of shipping concerns to spring into action at the conclusion of peace.

It is now hysterically eager for "something to be done if the situation is to be saved." That nation, it says, which is shut out from trafficking on the seas is thereby shut out from the great things of the world, and becomes the neglected "stepchild of God." Germans must all know, it adds, that sea trade is absolutely necessary for their future.

The "Fremdenblatt" speaks in harrowing tones of the dire necessities of the German shipping trade. It recounts the losses, almost irremediable, to which it has been exposed by the stress of war. Valuable vessels have been sunk, others of still greater value are held up in neutral harbours and in home waters, all of them rapidly and steadily depreciating in value and requiring vast sums for their upkeep.

Public opinion must clearly understand that not only is that a matter of extraordinary importance from the point of view of commerce, but also a matter of life and death for Germany's economic future. "We shall," the paper says, "yield up a goodly part of our hoped-for victory if we come out of this war weakened in this vital particular."

Having urged that the State should pay compensation to "suffering shipowners at once and during the war," the paper goes on:—

"German shipowners are suffering from anaemia, and it is the duty of the State to enrich their blood, so that when peace comes they may have the necessary power of impulsion. The old financial basis must be again re-established. Trade follows the flag. Woe to us if after this great war the German flag does not precede our foreign trade! We may enjoy the most magnificent victories, but if this is not done we shall remain the step-children of God."

RAIDING SEASON IN WEST.

ACTIVITY ON BOTH SIDES.

ENEMY DRIVEN OFF IN DISORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 8.

A British communiqué says we completely repulsed an attack at Beaumont Hamel and made a successful raid south of Armentieres, taking nineteen prisoners.

Short heavy bombardment preceded an attempt in the morning to enter our trenches south-west of Wytschaete, but we drove the enemy off in disorder with considerable losses.

Our fire drove off an attempt north of Ypres under cover of intense bombardment.

BOMBING ENCOUNTERS ON THE MEUSE.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH AIR RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 8.

A French communiqué reports bombing encounters west of the Meuse. Our artillery frequently bombarded the northern slopes of Hill 285 and the German defences near Morthomme. An enemy coup de main East of the Meuse failed completely.

Attempted enemy attacks in Vosges were stopped by our fire.

One of our aeroplane squadrons bombarded the aeroplanes at Haucourt and Matigny, the railway station at Accigny, the enemy cantonments at Liancourt wood and the depots at Attiche.

LIVELY ARTILLERY STRUGGLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 8.

A French communiqué records lively artillery struggle in the sector of Nieuport Bains, Belgium.

CIVILISED SAVAGERY.

BISHOP ON FAILURE OF SCIENCE AND EDUCATION.

"It does not seem to me," said Bishop Welldon, Dean of Manchester, addressing the Christian Evidence Society at Sion College, London, "that the war creates in respect of religion any difficulties which did not exist before.

"To my opponents I say, 'It is not Christianity that has forged the instruments of war. It is not Christianity that is now destroying countless lives. It is your science that is proving itself a curse.' It is now becoming apparent beyond all dispute that man's so-called mastery of nature may prove the utter ruin of all that makes life worth living.

"Nor has education fared any better than science. Germany is the most highly educated country in the world, methodically and scientifically. What is the result? Education is sapping the very vitals of her society. The Germans are preaching a gospel which however cleverly it may be defended, is training a generation of Huns. What is there to dread anywhere in the world in comparison with the civilised savagery of the German Empire?"

GERMANS AND SUEZ CANAL.

Sir Joseph Ward, Finance Minister of New Zealand, made some interesting remarks concerning the use of the Suez Canal after the war, in the course of a lecture at Gresham College Hall, London, in mail week, on "The United Kingdom and her Overseas Dominions after the War." A scheme must be evolved (said Sir Joseph) which would lead to an expansion of trade and put us in a position to negotiate with any country that had barriers up against us. It would be an act of madness to leave the United States out of any such arrangements. The Germans had never in time of peace allowed us to use the Kiel Canal. Why should we, after the war, allow them to use the Suez Canal? He would deny them also the use of our coaling stations, and would demand from Germany ton for ton for sunken ships. Emigration after the war should be within the Empire. He hoped financiers would study the needs of the Empire after the war and lend money rather to the Dominions than to the enemies of the Empire. The historian would say that this war was a necessity and an inestimable blessing to humanity and to the British Empire.

INDIA'S TRADE AFTER WAR.

QUESTION OF PROTECTIVE DUTIES.

"THE TIMES" ON PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., Jan. 8.

Discussing the Government of India's investigations with regard to trade after the war, "The Times" remarks that some limitations will be required regarding the way in which minerals may be dealt with after extraction in order to prevent their being used against us in war.

With regard to shipping, "The Times" points out that India will be able to bargain for fair treatment since she may prohibit or restrict the employment of Lascars on alien ships.

Dealing with tariff problems, it says that in view of the possibility of dumping after the war it is necessary to consider the effect of heavy or moderate duty on enemy imports and of preferential tariff graded according to the country of origin.

MIRACLE OF BRIDGES

ONE OF THE THINGS THAT SAVED VERDUN.

The following extracts are taken from an article from Mr. Henry Wood, the United Press correspondent at the Headquarters of the French Armies:—

As a result of the Crown Prince's protracted and costly assault on Verdun, the Meuse in the immediate vicinity could to-day very consistently change its name into that of "The River of the Bridges." The construction of these bridges is another of the veritable miracles of genius and organisation which the French Army performed to save Verdun. Several of the French rivers, and notably the Meuse and the Somme, consist of an endless chain of marshes, connected by a number of small streams extending over the entire valley for a width of never less than a mile and from this to a mile and a half and two miles. Each one of the Verdun bridges, therefore, instead of being a flimsy structure of a few hundred feet in length, is obliged to span the entire valley of the Meuse.

Half of the miracle of these bridges is found in the almost incredible circumstances and conditions in which their construction took place. The object aimed at by the Crown Prince in attacking on both sides of the Meuse was to cut the French Army in two by a wide marshy river that was utterly impassable except over the two or three bridges then in existence. This was one of the defects in the defence of Verdun which the French at once set themselves to remedy.

The first bridge was built in reasonable tranquillity, with the result that the army of French engineers employed on it completed their task in just fifteen days. The sudden appearance of this structure, however, revealed to the Germans what the French were doing, and from that moment every foot of the Meuse, north and south of Verdun, was kept under a terrific bombardment.

Coupled with this unending hail of shells came also the frequent inundations to which the Meuse is subject, especially in the spring. Day after day spans of the bridges would be washed out before they could be anchored firmly enough to ensure their permanency; bursting shells likewise carried away span after span, sometimes just as the moment of completion, sometimes long after the entire bridge had been completed and was in use. Yet never for an instant did the French engineers relinquish their work. The bridges promise to remain for a long time as a lasting tribute and monument to the genius and perseverance of the French Army engineers.

PLAYWRIGHT'S WIFE.

STORY OF CARAVAN TRIP WITH CHAUFFEUR.

How a playwright's wife went caravanning with her husband's chauffeur in the New Forest was told in the Divorce Court.

Mr. Horace Wykeham Carr Newte, the author and playwright, of Wimbledon Hall, Bournemouth, sought a divorce from his wife Vera Irene Newte, on the ground of her misconduct with Percy Keen.

Mr. Newte said that he noticed that his wife was on too familiar terms with Keen, the chauffeur, and consequently he was dismissed in January, 1912.

In August of that year Mrs. Newte said that she was "tired of housekeeping," and that she would go to live with her mother at Wargrave. In 1913 she came into £16,000.

She sent to her husband a photograph of herself standing on the steps of a caravan in the New Forest. Last year Mr. Newte discovered that her companion in the caravan tour had been the chauffeur, Keen.

Further evidence was given that early in 1915 Mrs. Newte and Keen—who is now in the Army—lived in a caravan together for six weeks between Lymington and Brockenhurst.

A decree nisi was then pronounced in favour of Mr. Newte.

P.W.D. COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

CHAIRMAN'S OPENING SPEECH.

SCOPE OF WORK OUTLINED

MERITS OF P. W. D. WORKS.

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIE S.

The Committee appointed to inquire into the organization, methods and procedure of the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department commenced their enquiry yesterday in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay. Mr. F. G. Sly presided and the other members present were: Sir Noel T. Kershaw. Mr. C. S. Cobb, Mr. A. T. Mackenzio, Mr. R. J. Kent and Rao Bahadur Gangaram.

The Chairman said: At this first meeting of the Committee I wish to make a few remarks regarding the scope of our enquiry and the procedure to be followed. Our duties have been laid down in the Resolution issued by the Government of India. We have to enquire into the organization and the system of administration of the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department. Public Works in British India have hitherto been almost wholly constructed and maintained by that important department, which has taken such a great and invaluable part in the development of India.

SCOPE OF WORK OUTLINED.

It is now our duty to enquire whether the changed and changing conditions of India make it desirable to modify that system and if so in what direction. The lines on which our enquiry will proceed are given in the Government of India Resolution. We have first to consider whether the present methods are economical and suitable for the purpose for which they were devised. This will necessitate an investigation of the quality and cost of public works, whether the results are as good and economical as can be secured, whether the cost of establishment is unduly high, how the rates compare with those obtainable under any alternative method, whether any cheaper efficient substitute is available for Government agency.

We have also to enquire whether the present system sufficiently encourages private entarprise, whether it is the best for the economic development of India, whether full use is made of and adequate encouragement given to, the indigenous resources of the country, both in men and materials, whether the building and allied trades can be stimulated to greater progress. Two possible lines of advance are indicated by the Government of India, both of which will need our careful consideration. The first is the substitution of private contracts for Government agency, so that it will be our task to enquire into the number of private engineering and contracting businesses and their resources, the possibilities of the development of these industries and how far such development will open new careers to indigenuous talent.

The second is the encouragement of the growth of the Public Works branches of local bodies, both urban and rural, so as to make them independent of the assistance of the P.W.D., where this is not already the case, not only in regard to public works falling within their own sphere, but utilizing their agency for roads and buildings managed by Government.

Further it will be our duty to enquire into the system of education in Engineering Colleges in India, to see whether they attract a suitable type of entrant and ensure to him a sound and practical engineering education. We shall, during the course of our tour, visit all the major institutions of this class to help us to determine whether the education offered fully meets the needs of India, not only the requirements of Government, but also of local bodies and private enterprise.

Finally, we have to consider the organization and procedure of the P.W.D. itself, to see whether it meets fully the needs of the Government Departments, to ascertain whether its internal working and procedure can be improved, either by further decentralization or the reduction of the less important work at present devolving on it, or both, with the object of giving the engineer more time and scope for his professional duties and for developing the business methods of the Department.

To assist us in our enquiry, we have by public notice, invited all persons, associations, public bodies and private engineering and contracting firms, interested in the subject, to favour us with written evidence of their views, and we hope at each centre to examine orally representatives of all the interests concerned. I trust that we shall receive the fullest co-operation of the public, and with their assistance, my colleagues and I may be able to discharge the important duty entrusted to us.

PRIVATE CONTRACTORS' SERVICES.

Mr. H. O. B. Showbridge, Sanitary Engineer to the Bombay Government, was the first witness examined. He was of opinion that the methods for the extention of civil works were economical and in all respects suitable for the purpose for which they were devised, provided the officers and subordinates controlling the execution, were themselves efficient. With inefficient supervision or management all systems were liable to failure.

As to the question of encouraging private enterprise, the witness stated that, where large contractors were available their services were usually employed, but, outside Sind, there were not many really reliable firms of contractors available except in large towns. If the services of contractors were to be more extensively employed the rates would require to be generally increased, because the present rates did not provide sufficient margin for contractors' profits. At present piece-work contractors were extensively employed, and as large contractors had to adopt the same system, the employment of large contractors required that the rates should include the contractors' profits as well as the piece-work contractors' profits.

PIECE-WORK SYSTEM.

He had in the case of masonry dam construction had enquiries made by European contractors and they had never resulted in any work (except iron work) being taken up by them as the rates were insufficient to yield them any substantial profit. If firms without Indian experience were employed on large works they would in his opinion, frequently find the work unprofitable owing to their over-confidence in the piece-workers employed by them and owing to their want of knowledge of the methods of execution which were most economical in this country. The witness was of opinion that the piece-work system was more suited to the Deccan, whilst in Sind, where the majority of the work was earth work, large contractors could be successfully employed. He did not consider that any radical changes were necessary in the organisation of the staff beyond keeping the department up to its full required strength by means of permanent appointments. Temporary appointments, except in the case of specialists, should be as few as possible. The witness was also of opinion that further decentralization within the P. W. D. was undoubtedly desirable and this was steadily improving. It was a matter which had to be dealt with as special cases arose.

In the lower paid posts he considered the education was possibly on two broad a basis and more time might profitably be spent on practical engineering, such as, levelling, survey, classification of materials, measuring work, simple specification work and the like. Too much time might be spent by men, who would never rise beyond overseer, in obtaining theoretical knowledge and in the study of engineering out of books which they were unable to apply in practice. So long as the sole object of a student was to obtain a Government appointment, irrespective of whether he had a taste for the work or not, no system of education for the engineering profession would produce many fully qualified engineers and architects. In addition to this the student even from his early days was not brought in contact with large engineering works to the same extent as the European student was. Again manual labour of any kind was looked down upon by the student class, though there were now signs of improvement in this direction.

ADVANTAGE OF DEPARTMENTAL WORK.

Mr. K. S. Framji, Executive Engineer, P. W. D. Bombay, said even the most biassed critics would admit that the works executed by departmental agency would compare very favourably as regarded quality and efficiency with works executed by large contracting firms and were far superior to works executed by private agencies or local bodies without the P. W. D. supervision. With regard to the question of economy, under normal conditions public works were more economical when done departmentally than when executed by contracts. It was a mistake to suppose that compared to departmental works, contract system must inevitably result in economy. It certainly did not lead to greater efficiency but it possessed some advantages, chief among which was that it set free some establishment to look after and pay greater attention to maintenance and other works and it simplified accounts and control over expenditure. It would not be suitable to entrust public works in the districts to be executed by large contracting firms. Work by petty contract or piece work was suitable, economical and quite efficient; it could be made more economical by creating a class of trained men and inducing competition. Works executed departmentally were economical and very efficient. He was of opinion that the relations of the various sub-divisions of the Buildings and Roads Branch were all that could be desired.

Adequate provision had been made of late years for the practical training of students who passed out of the Poona Engineering College and obtained the Government guaranteed appointments as apprentice engineers.

SUGGESTION FOR FORMATION OF SEPARATE BRANCHES.

Mr. G. Wittet, Consulting Architect to Government, said the first point that appeared to him to call for consideration was the existing arrangement of grouping together, administratively and practically, the design and erection of buildings and the construction and maintenance of roads as one branch in which the units were more or less interchangeable. The present system had grown up naturally along with the development of the country, where men, especially engineers had to undertake a great variety of duties. Now, however, it had been found advisable to specialise and he thought this policy should be followed, as far as practicable, in the case of Roads and Buildings. The two employments appeared to him to be so distinct that in the interests of economy and efficiency, specially trained men should be employed in each. It could not be economical to employ a skilled builder in supervising road repairs or tend to efficiency to employ a goood road man to superintend building operations. He would suggest the formation of separate branches, one for the superintendence of the construction and maintenance of roads, which should be a road surveyor or road engineer's department, and the other for the design, construction and maintenance of buildings, which should be an Architect's Department.

Under the existing system of carrying out public buildings it was not possible for the designer to undertake the superintendence of all his works as they were so widespread, but in the interests of efficiency this arrangement should be made wherever practicable and where the Architect himself could not be in charge there should be a trained deputy capable of interpreting his intentions.

"SUPPLIERS OF LABOUR."

He was strongly in favour of any alteration in the existing system that would tend to encourage the growth of capable firms in building and allied trades. At present, building contractors, even in a City like Bombay, were little better than suppliers of labour and materials, with the exception of a few firms engaged in special trades, mostly under European management. The difficulty lay in the fact that the contractor was rarely a tradesman himself, but was usually a capitalist employing mistries for any practical knowledge he required, which threw a great deal of what should be the contractor's work on the overseers in charge of the building. This was not a satisfactory state of affairs as it was rare to find a good firm in any trade in which the head was not a practical man. If contractors could be pursuaded to put their sons to a trade, instead of to college, with a view to their becoming more efficient tradesmen than their fathers, it would be a step in the right direction.

At present the Indian building contractors did not possess yards or workshops. They converted the building sites for the time being into temporary shops where all the work was done by hand. This was not an economical practice in a City like Bombay, where high land values put a premium on speed in construction.

He thought it would be a wise step now for the Government to take stock of the varieties and available sources of supply of building stone in this Presidency and to obtain the advice of an expert on the subject of developing quarries and transporting the materials to the chief building centres. At present the construction of public buildings was entrusted to private firms but it was necessary to provide adequate supervision as the contractors were not craftsmen, and until the Indian contractor improved or was prepared to employ skilled and trustworthy foremen, the present supervision could not be reduced, and if it mere taken over by the contractor he would have to include the charges in his estimates so the cost of works would not be altered.

WHAT DECENTRALISATION WOULD MEAN.

With regard to decentralisation within the Public Works Department itself, the witness said it simply meant the extension of the present policy of employing specialists in their own branches and was undoubtedly the means by which higher efficiency in design and execution of works was to be attained. He had already suggested the advisability of putting all building work in charge of the architectural department and establishing branches in suitable centres. He should also think it would be advantageous to have a special engineering section for the design and construction of stone and concrete bridges, where experts would be able to develop and improve on existing methods as they proceeded, in place of a district engineer being called on to design and construct perhaps one big bridge in his career and necessarily tied to text books for his design and having to experiment with his methods of construction. A reinforced concrete specialist would also be a valuable addition to the department. He should be an engineer who had practical experience at home and would design and advise on all reinforced concrete works to be undertaken.

The witness advocated the opening of a permanent building trades exhibition in Bombay, as a live place where local agents of home firms could exhibit their goods, furnish quotations and book orders. This might be considered, he said, when the north wing of the Museum of Western India, which was to be the industrial section, was erected.

EDUCATION OF ARCHITECTS.

With regard to the system of education in Government Engineering Colleges, the witness said he did not know whether it was sufficiently advanced to provide fully qualified engineers, though he doubted it, but at present there was no adequate provision made for the education of intending architects. The School of Art in Bombay at present provided a good morning course of instruction for architectural draughtsmen, supervised by an architect on the staff of the school with the assistance of local architects, and, so far as he was aware, was the only institution of the kind in India. This school ought to be developed into a full time college of architecture with the necessary buildings, staff and equipment to train students to take a degree in their profession, that us, to become Associates of the Royal Institute, and also to be recognised as Bachelors in Architecture by the University of Bombay. The institution of a school of this nature would tend to raise the standard of young men entering the profession and do much to improve present day building in India. A scheme for the course had already been formulated in consultation with the University and College authorities, and, he hoped, would receive the encouragement and assistance necessary to make it an established fact at an early date. The best education a student could be given after finishing his college course, would be to enter an architect's office and assist in the preparation of the working plans for a new building, and when the work was commenced to be sent on it as an inspector of works throughout its construction. When a college of architecture was established a training on these lines might be arranged for at least a certain number of the passed students, by placing them with the various Government architects in India as vacancies and opportunities occurred.

The Committee adjourned till to-day.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S CONVOCATION SPEECH.

CALCUTTA PRESS OPINIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

Referring to Lord Chelmsford's Convocation address the "Englishman" says:—We hear a good deal now-a-days of the fitness of India for self-Government, and some enthusiasts encourage the idea that India has already reached a plane of equality with the West. But if the relative value of the University degreee is any standard, India has far to go before equality is reached, and the pity of it is that here in Bengal, especially Indian opinion is not resolutely working up to higher standards set by the Western Universities, but is ever relaxing its rules and diminishing its standards with the object of allowing as many young men to pass the examinations as possible, and University education in India will never be advanced by making the conditions of entry simpler.

The "Indian Daily News" observes:—Before any improvement can be brought about in the direction of Industrial training, the whole system of technical training will have to be examined and reformed. So far as industrial, commercial and agricultural training are concerned, the chief obstacle to be found lies in very few students who are availing themselves of their opportunities in these branches of education.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" is very much delighted at the Viceroy's speech, which breathes a tone of warm sympathy for students. The paper continues:—The Viceroy rightly says students should come out as men ready to take up the duties of citizenship There is, however, an almost insuperable difficulty in their way, which we wish his Lordship had taken note of. We are no citizens at all in the sense of the word as understood in England. In the British Isles graduates and undergraduates receive along with their academic studies a political training. It is this system of education which makes them fit for taking up the responsibilities of citizenship. But here students are severely punished if they even attend a political meeting.

MURDER OF A HEADMASTER.

STUDENTS' APPEAL AGAINST TRANSPORTATION REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

At the High Court to-day Justices Teunon and Chaudhuri delivered judgment in the Malda headmaster murder case appeal.

In this case the appellant, Mohendra Nath Das, a student of the Malda Zilla School, was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Malda, of abetment of murder of Nobin Chunder Bose, Headmaster of that school, and transported for life.

Their Lordships in the course of their judgment observed that by intercepting seditious leaflets the headmaster had become obnoxious to those who sought to propogate the doctrine of anarchy and sedition amongst his pupils. The evidence led to the conclusion that the murder was committed from political motives, although it had not been shown that prior to the murder the appellant had taken any active part in the anarchial movement. But the books and note-books found in his house after his arrest, showed that the appellant had imbibed anarchial sympathies and tendencies. Regarding the extracts from religious and philosophical literature found in the appellants possession the court found they were rhapsodic all couched in metaphysical and mystic language, apparently characteristic of the anarchical propaganda. After dealing with the evidence produced by the prosecution and the arguments advanced by Mr. Norton, counsel for the defence, their lordships observed they were satisfied that the accused was one of the party of men who in concert, committed the murder and he had been justly convicted. The appeal was dismissed and the sentence affirmed.

EDUCATION OF INDIAN GIRLS.

LADY CHELMSFORD'S INTEREST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8

This evening Lady Chelmsford distributed prizes at the Brahmo Balika Sikshalaya.

Addressing the pupils and supporters of the institution her Excellency said she took great interest in all that concerned the women of India and hoped their education would proceed on lines which while losing nothing of their special ideals of home and its duties would add depth and fullness to their lives. Her Excellency was glad to see that hygiene and domestic economy found a place in the curriculum of the school and hoped that in all schools for Indian girls the great gifts of the race for arts and home education would be encouraged on purely Indian lines. In conclusion she announced she would offer a prize for domestic hygiene next year.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Lyon presided over the death anniversary meeting of Keshab Chunder Sen. Sir K. G. Gupta, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar and Mr. Lyon paid a tribute to the life-work of Keshab Chunder.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPH.

REGRADING OF TELEGRAPH MASTERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 8.

In the course of an interview with Sir W. Maxwell, Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, the representative of the "Rangoon Gazette" was told of the recent radical departure by Government from former methods in regard to promotions and increase in the establishment of telegraph masters. It had now been decided that one-fourth of the vacancies in appointments to the second division from younger members of the signalling establishment would be in future by selection from among telegraph masters, supervisors and telegraphists, irrespective of seniority. The qualifications for those positions were physical fitness, thorough competence, exhibition of tact and ability to control and possession of technical certificate of fitness for the Telegraph mastership. The existing practice of making selections from the ranks of Deputy Superintendents would for the present remain unaltered as far as the remaining three-fourths of the vacancies of the second division was concerned. Regarding the question of transfer of local service telegraphists to the general service, Sir William said, it had not been decided partly with a view of meeting such cases and partly with a view to generally improving recruiting for local service of the signalling establishment, that fifty vacancies in the general service should be filled at once by selected local service telegraphists who were really efficient operators and were willing to accept conditions of general service. A still greater boon was the permission of Government to the immediate increase of forty in the sanctioned establishment of telegraph masters and further increase of thirty-five from April 1st. Sir William concluded by saying that the whole internal administration of the Department had been affected largely by the war but there had been no dislocation of the work. It was not possible to give details regarding the actual work performed in various fields of military operations, but he was satisfied that the staff had risen to the occasion and met all demands on them efficiently. It is understood several promotions to gazette rank in the Engineering Branch of Posts and Telegraph Service are likely to be made in the near future.

Sir William, Lady and Miss Maxwell leave on Tuesday for India.

BARODA AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

LECTURE BY DR. P. C. RAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Jan. 7.

The Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition has proved very popular, attracting thousands of visitors daily. Under the auspices of the Exhibition Committee Dr. P. C. Ray, the Indian scientist of repute, formerly of the Presidency College, Calcutta and now Principal of the Calcutta University Science Institute, delivered a very instructive and interesting address on the "Possibilities of Chemical Industries in India" before a large gathering at which his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar was present. The lecturer was introduced by Mr. Manubhai, Dewan of Baroda.

At the conclusion of the lecture, Principal Clarke thanked the lecturer and expressed a desire that the students of the Baroda College may be as fortunate as those of Calcutta wich possess a scientist in Dr. Ray.

THE ONLY PEACE.

MR. HENDERSON'S PLAIN SPEAKING.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Labour member of the War Cabinet, addressing Trades Union Executives in London on Dec. 15th, said concerning the peace proposals:—

"Judged by her recent past, we may be certain that Germany's proposals will not err on the side of magnanimity. Any proposals from Berlin must be examined with the greatest care. We must not forget that Germany was prepared for peace with us in August 1914, provided that we would betray France and acquiesce in the violation of Belgian neutrality. The present offer comes from the same Power that made that infamous proposal.

"The people of this country are prepared to accept now, as they were in August 1914, a just and permanent peace. There is one condition of supreme importance that must be preserved, however peace negotiations are entered upon. Any proposal must be tested by the principles for which we entered the war. All these objects must be achieved before we lay down our arms. Indemnities for the past are not enough unless we have guarantees for the future, and guarantees for the future are not enough without ample reparation for all that Belgium, Serbia, and Poland have suffered.

"It must be a lasting peace, a peace that contains in itself the guarantee of a peace of duration. If, therefore, Germany's present overtures are only a pretence—I hope they are not—but if they are, if the peace that Germany speaks of is no more than an armistice—a breathing space wherein she can repair her losses or lay plans for fresh aggression—then, whatever be the temptation, we must set our face like steel against it.

"In this spirit and in this spirit alone we go forward on our task for the remaining period of the war, be it long or be it short."

BARODA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Jan. 7.

The first meeting of the Representative Assemmly was held in the new Council Hall, when Mr. Manubhai, the Dewan, presided. Nearly seventy five representatives of Taluka and District Boards were present. The proceedings began with a speech from the President who heartily welcomed the representatives and reviewed the important phases of Local Board development and the work done so far.

On the second day of the sessions the Minister recapitulated the previous day's debate on primary education and sympathetically dealt with all the questions raised by the representatives of the several local boards. He impressed upon them that the accurate preparation of the list of school-going children was entirely within the scope of the local board members since the birth registers and similar documents were available to them for verification. The suggestion of imparting agricultural and handicraft education along with the primary, the Dewan said, was a very good one but various efforts in this direction have proved fruitless and cannot therefore be attempted again at this stage. But the suggestion of introducing lessons bearing on these subjects in the Standard Text Books will receive the consideration of the Government.

On the third day the debate on village improvements and judicial matters was similarly summed up. The minister agreed that a well arranged quinquennial programme of village works and preparation of standard plans would facilitate a rapid and effective undertaking of village improvements.

On the fourth and last day the Minister in summing up the previous day's debates congratulated the gentleman who boldly emphasised the various evils of caste dinners. He assured the assembly that the Government has not lost sight of the necessity of some legislation about Caste Panchayats. He highly commended the people for undertaking to stop infant marriages through the assistance of the Social Service League. When the Government contemplate empowering the local boards to raise their own revenues by taxing obnoxious trades, it is never intended to be a revival of the old vexatious cesses which His Highness so generously swept off and set an example thereby to other States. If, therefore, the local boards could raise some independent funds for the purpose of improved sanitation, the Government may be requested to contribute a like amount by way of subvention.

As regards material progress in agriculture and industry, the Government was delighted to see that people have started using improved agricultural implements. The Government would consider the question of assisting any enterprising concern that may undertake to insure cattle and fodder. The problem of agricultural indebtedness was indeed a knotty one but any suggestions from the people for its solution will receive sympathetic consideration. Funds for industries have already been earmarked by the Government and experts have from time to time been engaged for exploiting various branches of industry.

On the fourth day his Highness the Maharaja attended the Assembly and expressed himself highly pleased with its proceedings. As the assembly is an advisory body, no resolutions were passed.

THE QUEEN AND POLITICS.

WITHDRAWAL FROM A WOMEN'S COUNCIL,

Mrs. Creighton, presiding at the annual meeting of the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland, held at the Central Y. M. C. A., in mail week, announced that the Queen, having had the agenda of the meeting before her, had most reluctantly come to the conclusion that, considering the questions on which the Council was asked to pass resolutions, such as total prohibition and the extension of the franchise, she had better retire from the position of patroness.

The Queen, Mrs. Creighton said, always abstained from any appearance of interference in public matters, but did not wish it to be thought that her interest in the Council was lessening, and desired that the annual report might be sent to her.

Miss Norah E. Green (secretary) read the annual report, which stated that the Women's Patrol Committee had been very active. Since the work started in November, 1914, 3.074 patrols had been registered in England and Wales, and excellent work had been done in Scotland and Ireland. The Commissioner of Police had recognized the useful work done by patrols by employing them to make a special investigation of cinema shows. He had also employed patrols in Hyde Park. The special work was now being extended to other areas at the request of the Commissioner.

Urging the appointment of properly trained, recognized, and paid women police, Mrs. James Gow (vice-chairman of the Women's Patrol Committee) said women patrols were paid at the same rate as constables, namely, 7½d. an hour. This amounted to a wage of 30s. for a week of six hour days.

In moving a resolution (which was carried) welcoming the State's decision to provide treatment for all persons suffering from venereal diseases, Dr. Ethel Wilson said that compulsory notification was not possible, and partial notification would be unjust and unscientific.

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Srimat Brahmananda Swami, President, Ramkrishna Mission, Writes:—

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GERMANY'S PEACE OFFER.

FULL TEXT OF NOTE.

CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH IN REICHSTAG.

The Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, on Dec. 13, announced in the Reichstag that Germany, together with her Allies, "conscious of their responsibility before God, before their own nation, and before humanity," have proposed this morning to the hostile Powers to enter into peace negotiations.

Practically all the members of Parliament responded to the unexpected summons and hastened to the capital. There was a crowded House, and thronged galleries listened with respectful silence when the Chancellor rose for his speech, in which he first outlined the present military and political situation, and then, insisting upon the achievements of the Central Powers, made the offer of peace.

The Chancellor said:

The Reichstag had not been adjourned for a longer period, but it had been left to the discretion of Mr. President to fix a day for the next meeting for a quorum. This decision had been caused by the hope that happy events would soon occur in the field. This hope had been fulfilled almost quicker than had been expected. I shall be brief, for actions speak for themselves.

Roumania had entered into the war in order to roll up our position in the East and that of our ally. At the same time the grand offensive on the Somme had as its object the piercing of our Western front, and renewed Italian attacks had as their purport the paralysis of Austria-Hungary. The situation was serious. But with God's help our troops have so shaped conditions that they have given a security which is not only complete, but still greater than ever before. The West front stands. It not only stands, but in spite of the Roumanian campaign is equipped with larger reserves of men and material than had been formerly the case. Most efficient precautions were taken against all Italian diversions. While on the Somme and the Carso drum-fire resounded and Russians launched troops against the Eastern frontier in Transylvania, Field-Marshal Hindenburg captured the whole of Western Wallachia and the hostile capital of Bucharest. This unparalleled genius had made possible things which were hitherto considered impossible. And Hindenburg does not rest; military operations progress. Simultaneously by strokes of the sword new firm foundations for our economic needs have been laid. Great stocks of grain, victuals, oil, and other goods fell into our hands in Roumania. The transport of these has begun. In spite of our scarcity, we could have lived on our own resources, but now our safety is beyond question. To these great events on land heroic deeds of equal importance were added by our submarines. The spectre of famine which our enemies intended to appear before us now pursues them without mercy.

BOASTFUL STATEMENTS.

When, after the termination of the first year of war his Majesty the Emperor addressed the nation in a public appeal, he said: "Having witnessed such great events my heart is filled with awe and determination." Neither our Emperor nor our nation have ever changed their minds in this respect. Neither have they now. Leaders of genius and heroic actions have framed these facts as firm as iron. If the enemy counted upon their enemies' weariness then he was deceived.

The German Reichstag, by the National Auxiliary War Service Law, helped to build a new offensive and defensive bulwark in the midst of a great struggle. Behind the fighting army stands a nation at work; the gigantic force of a nation working for a common aim. The Empire is not a besieged fortress as our adversaries have imagined, but one gigantic firmly disciplined camp with unexhausted resources. That is the German Empire, which is firmly and faithfully united with brothers-in-arms who have been tested in battle under the Austro-Hungarian, Turkish, and Bulgarian flags.

Unconfused by asseverations, we progressed on our way with firm decision, and we thus continue our progress, always ready to defend ourselves and to fight for our nation's existence, for its free and safe future, and always ready to stretch our hand for peace. Our strength has not made our ears deaf to our responsibility before God, before our own nation, and before humanity. The declarations formerly made by us concerning our readiness for peace were evaded by our adversaries. Now we have advanced one step farther in this direction. On Aug. 1, 1914, his Majesty the Emperor had personally to take the gravest decision that ever fell to the lot of a German—the order of mobilisation which he was compelled to give as the result of the Russian mobilisation. During these long and earnest years of war the Emperor has been moved by a single thought—how peace could be restored so as to safeguard Germany after the struggle in which she has fought victoriously. Nobody can better testify to this than I, who bear the responsibility for all the actions of the Government. In a deep moral and religious sense of duty towards his nation, and, beyond it, towards humanity, the Emperor now considers that the moment has come for official action towards peace.

His Majesty, therefore, in complete harmony and in common with our allies, has decided to propose to the hostile Powers to enter into peace negotiations. This morning I transmitted a Note to this effect to all the hostile Powers through the representatives of these Powers which are watching over our interests and rights in hostile States.

I have asked the representatives of Spain, the United States of America, and Switzerland to forward that Note.

The same procedure has been adopted today in Vienna, Constantinople, and Sofia. Other neutral States and his Holiness the Pope have been similarly informed.

THE NOTE TO NEUTRALS.

The following is the text of the Note:

The most terrific war ever experienced in history has been raging almost two years and a half over a large part of the world—a catastrophe which thousands of years of common civilisation was unable to prevent, and which injures the most precious achievements of humanity. The spiritual and material progress which were the pride of Europe at the beginning of the twentieth century are threatened with ruin.

Germany and her allies, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, gave proof of their unconquerable strength in this struggle. They have gained gigantic advantages over adversaries superior in number and war material. Our lines stand unshaken against the ever-repeated attempts made by armies of enemies. The last attack in the Balkans has been rapidly and victoriously overcome. The most recent events have demonstrated that a further continuance of the war will not result in the breaking of the resistance of our forces, and the whole situation with regard to our troops justifies our expectations of further successes.

The four Allied Powers have been obliged to take up arms in order to defend justice and the liberty of national evolution. The glorious deeds of our armies have in no way altered their purpose. We have always maintained the firm belief that our own rights and justified claims in no way control the rights of these nations. Our aims are not to shatter nor annihilate our adversaries.

In spite of our consciousness of our military and economic strength and our readiness to continue the war (which has been forced upon us) until the bitter end if such be necessary—at the same time, prompted by the desire to avoid bloodshed and to make an end of the atrocities of war, the four Allied Powers propose to enter forthwith into peace negotiations. The propositions which they bring forward for such negotiations, and which have for their object a guarantee of the existence of honour and liberty of evolution for their nations are, according to their firm belief, an appropriate basis for the establishment of a lasting peace. If in spite of this offer of peace and reconciliation the struggle should go on, the four Allied Powers are resolved to continue it until a victorious end, but they solemnly decline every responsibility for this before humanity and history. The Imperial Government, through the good offices of your Excellency, ask the Government for (here come the names of the neutral Powers) to bring this communication to the knowledge of the Government of (here come the name of the belligerents).

Gentlemen—In August, 1914, our enemies challenged the superiority of power in a world war. To-day we raise the question of peace, which is a question of humanity. We expect that the answer of our enemies will be given with that sereneness of mind which is guaranteed to us by our exterior and inner strength and clear conscience. If our enemies decline, and wish to take upon themselves the world's heavy burden of all those terrors which thereafter will follow, then even in the least and smallest homes every German heart will burn in sacred wrath against our enemies who are unwilling to stop human slaughter in order that their plans of conquest and annihilation my continue. In a fateful hour we took a fateful decision. God will be judge. We can proceed upon our way without fear and unashamed. We are ready for fighting, and we are ready for peace.

The Chancellor's speech was followed with the closest attention. Thronged galleries listened breathless to his words. The Royal box was crowded, and in the diplomatic box were all the Ambassadors and Ministers of foreign Governments. Amongst them were the American charge d'Affaires (Mr. Grew) and Mrs. Grew, and the Ministers from the Argentine, Brazil, and Chili, and other Central and South American States. On their way to the Reichstag building and around the building immense crowds gathered, in the midst of which were seen photographers and cinematograph operators. Considerable excitement prevailed. The Chancellor, on his arrival, was cordially greeted in the usual fashion.

BELGIAN DEPORTATIONS.

PROTEST BY JUDGES AND LEGISLATORS

Strong protests against the forcible deportation of thousands of Belgian workmen were addressed early in November to General von Bissing, the German Governor, by the judges of Belgium, and also by the Belgian senators and deputies.

The judges in their protest, says the "Matin," state that the measures taken by the German Government constitute an infringement of the great principle of individual liberty recognised by all civilised nations. They are also an infringement of the most definite principles of the laws of warfare, which assure to civilians the free exercise of their rights. "Further," they add, "these measures are in absolute diregard of the assurances which your excellency gave to the Belgian people when you promised security and protection to all who remained in the country. Such acts carry us back to the time when the conqueror carried away the vanquished people as captives, and reduced them to slavery."

The senators and deputies in a similar protest say: "In the name of the most sacred rights, which are openly violated, the Belgian senators and deputies at Brussels, as the elected representatives of the Belgian nation, address to your excellency the solemn protest of numberless families suffering under the cruel edict, which is now sending a tremor of indignation throughout the country and will not fail to arouse the reprobation of the whole civilised world. They appeal to your excellency to use your great influence with the military authorities to stop the carrying out of an outrage without precedent in the history of modern wars."

INFANTRY LULL ON THE SOMME.

PRESSURE OF BRITISH ARTILLERY.

NEW POSITIONS MADE GOOD.

Writing on December 11 from the British Headquarters in the Western Front, the special correspondent of "The Times" says:—

For a month now warfare on the Somme has been stationary, for it was on November 13 and 14 that the victory of Beaumont-Hamel was won, and, except for the thrust a few days later which was a necessary corollary of that victory, there has since then been no movement measurable on the map on any part of the line. He would be a rash man who would predict that there may not be great movement at any moment, but the stagnation has been so long maintained and so complete that it would seem natural to say that the first Battle of the Somme had ended, and that, whatever may come hereafter, will belong to the second battle.

Yet there has been no point at which the battle has truly ceased, for the guns have never been silent, either by night or day. It is our artillery that speaks much more than the enemy's; and, however stationary the infantry may be, the pressure of our guns and our airmen—the pressure, in fact, of a superior force opposed to him—has never relaxed. In that sense the same battle still goes on and, in spite of mud, the Germans know only too well that the threat of infantry attacks is always present.

It has been a trying month for our men in the front line; more trying at first, however, than it is now, or it is likely to be again. When the ground reached its worst condition we were in many places in trenches never very deep and battered to bits by our own guns, undrained, and without protection either of parapets or shelters. The time of enforced inaction has been turned to good account, and nowhere are the conditions now as bad as they were for a short space; and if they are still severe enough, there is consolation in the knowledge that the Germans are suffering more than we.

HARDSHIPS OF THE ENEMY.

In theory the Germans ought to have the best of it, because while they have been beaten backwards, withdrawing after each defeat on to new ground and shortening their lines of communication, we have steadily advanced over a country almost every yard of which has been seared and battered by war, always with lengthening lines behind. Whatever theoretical advantage the enemy ought to have, however, it has been outweighed a hundredfold by the superior weight of our artillery. We know from the corroborative evidence of innumerable prisoners that the German front-line trenches have been no better than ours. The men hiding in them have had, on the front as a whole, to submit,—and still submit—to much worse fire, both of guns and trench mortars, than our men are called upon to stand; and the character of our fire behind the front lines is such as to make it extremely difficult to get up either provisions or such necessaries as materials for duck-boarding or revetting the trenches. Owing to the excellence of our organization there has never been a time throughout the battle, in spite of our lengthening distances, when the men in our front line have not been vastly the better served and more regularly rationed.

In many places we know that our guns have blotted out the communication trenches through which supplies should come to the German lines and have made their repair impossible. Prisoners and documents which we capture tell us how everything has to be brought up over the open by night and how often, under our barrage, things of immediate urgency fail to arrive.

One can no longer talk about a trench being here, but only a space hollowed out in the earth about 9 or 12 feet wide at the top. Everything is battered down by gunfire. In our trench there are no dug-outs, only holes, in which we sit or lie down One cannot sleep in them, and one is always cold.

The above was written by a man who says that the 14 days which he had spent upon the Somme were worse than the three months in Champagne. It is only a sample of scores of similar pictures. Many of the letters speak of lack of food from the failure of ration parties to get up. Many more tell of German officers skulking, and playing sick on various trivial excuses. Orders fall into our hands which tell of desertion and of the savage methods taken to repress it.

One must not build too much upon these things. We have grown accustomed to them in the last three months of this battle. But one thing we can at least with certainty deduce, namely, that if our men suffer hardships in the present dismal weather, as assuredly they do, the enemy is suffering even more.

Among the thousands of letters which have fallen into our hands written to men at the front by their people at home, the feeling of rebellion against the war, moreover, has grown and continues to grow constantly more bitter. The longing for peace gets more and more acute. Of late, especially, the outcry on the subject of the dragging into the fighting ranks of men physically unfit increases in vehemence. In the latest batch of correspondence one writer speaks of a man being taken "whose arm, you know, is totally stiff." Another cites men of 46 and 47 years of age. An-

(Continued in next Column.)

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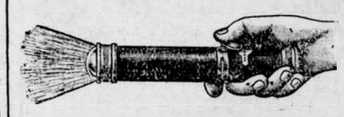

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(Continued from previous Column.)

other says despairingly that "everything with legs" is being taken to be a soldier.

Again I say that we must not build too much upon these things. But sometimes also it seems to us out here that you at home are too much distracted with incidental things and attach too little importance to the change which has been wrought in the spirit of the German Army and of the German people in the five and a-half months since the battle of the Somme began. Nothing that happens in the war can be more important than that.

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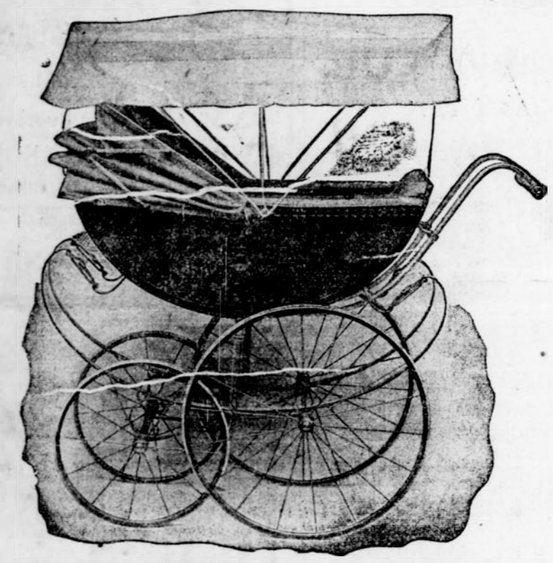

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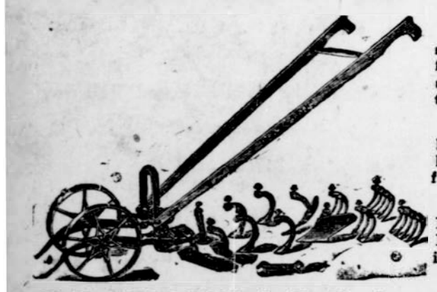

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